THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 45. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Presidential Crisis—A Probable Impeachment.

The New York *Times'* correspondent, writing from Buenos Ayres, S. A., July 14, says:—

At length the Presidential question is solved; the electoral votes are counted, and Domingo F. Sarmiento, having 89 out of 150 electoral votes, is regarded as elected. Governor Adolfa Alsini, having 81 votes for Vice-President, is considered the next Vice-President. Colonel Sarmiento was expected to arrive to-day by the French mail steamer, but did not come.

It is a compliment never before paid to a candidate for the Presidency in any American republic to be elected in his absence. During all the canvass Colonel Sarmiento has been absent as Minister to the United States. He is a great admirer of that Government, and no man is better prepared than he to rule Argentines according to the spirit of the great republic.

The country is far from being in a settled state. Many of the provinces are threatening revolt, and we may have considerable trouble before us. The details of the local disturbances need not be given you now, as the events are not matured. I should be very happy if I did not have to record for you anything of the kind.

We hear very little now of the impeachment of President Mitre. It is, most likely, entirely abandoned. When President Johnson was impeached it was deemed in South America a sort of natural process through which a maturing republic should pass. Now it does not appear essential to national greatness for a people to suspend their own head. The Argentines will wisely acquit their President before they try him.

One of the most bloody and fiendish Indian invasions on record occurred at San Carlos in the province of Mendoza, on June 15. About one hundred Indians, headed by a bandit, Perez, entered the town at 8 o'clock in the morning, finding the drawbridge down ready for him, and the Colonel of the garrison in bed, and the soldiers scattered everywhere. Perez took the Commander and his son and a few citizens, and dragged them out with ropes, subsequently tomahawking them and cutting their throats. For three days they reveled in murder, plunder, house burning and infamous cruelties. Many women were carried off half naked as prisoners over snowy plains and swollen streams. Most unaccountably the troops of the next station came up behind time, and too late even to pursue the Indians. The assaulted town had been advised of a probable attack, and had neglected to provide for its defense.

PARAGUAY.

The War—Fruitless Attack on Humaita—Paraguayans Still Defiant.

The New York *World's* correspondent, writing from Buenos Ayres, South America, August 14, says:—

The Paraguayan war continues to absorb the interest of four nations—Brazil, Uraguay and the Argentine Republic united against Paraguay. The latter is terribly in earnest Not a vital force but is pledged to its utmost to resist. Even women and children feel honored by any amount of sacrifice for their country. Humaita, so long the pride of Paraguay, must now be abandoned; the capital of Asuncion has been left in desolation; and all signs of life are to be withdrawn and removed to the interior. Now the war assumes a new phase. The wily, swamp bred, jungle-cradled Paraguayan will choose his own retreats and natural defenses, and the Allies must follow him or give up the chase. The resolution to defend themselves has not been shaken since the firing of the first gun. A few days ago a portion of the garrison of Fort Timbo, Paraguayan, went at and attacked the Brazilians, but with little success. They were driven back, and an attack on the Fort is meditated by the Allies. Other than this we have no decisive steps to chronicle for a long time. Indeed, each party seems disposed, like two opposing Chinese lawyers, to see which can keep its foot in it the longest. Cattle are now brought for the army from Brazil. The neighboring provinces are pretty well exhausted as to cattle, and they come from Brazil cheaper and fatter. Lopez is in the interior, and is recruiting forces of various kinds and inspiriting his troops. The article of the triple alliance which declares that no treaty shall ever be made with Lopez, does not yet embarrass him, as he is not yet ready to make one. Nor would his people be willing to make a treaty to put him out, for he is either loved or feared, so that he has absolute control of all the country. His hold upon the people does not diminish, nor does any party pretend to rise up against him. Barbarians as most of the Paraguayans are, they are ruled as one man by Lopez's iron will. I do not know how much credit to give to the report that 3000 women are armed and disciplined; but it is certain that most efficient aid is rendered by the Paraguayan women in this war.

COLOMBIA.

The Progress of the Revolution.

The N. Y. *World's* correspondent, writing from Panama, August 3, says:—

General Ponce and the troops returned from the interior of the State on the night of the 10th. It was expected that a counter-revolution would take place to depose him on his arrival, but not even a demonstration was attempted, and he passed into the city with music playing, in grand triumphal march, having subdued the whole interior fortunately without shedding a drop of blood.

It is currently reported that this State, in union with the State of Cauca and other republics bordering on these are determined to claim and maintain their independence, or, in other words, to secede from their allegiance to the republic to which they belong. There is a large force in this city now, some five hundred to six hundred men equipped, and the time is not far distant when they will up "in arms" and proclaim their independence and place General Mosquera the ex-President of Colombia, as President of their Union. The Capitol to be fixed in this city.

General Santa Aosa is on his way from Bogota, sent by President Gutierrez with a force of veterans to suppress any such movement. A terrific thunderstorm passed over this city on the evening of the 10th, causing considerable damage to the zinc roofs of the Panama Railroad Company's houses and to several private residences in the town. It lasted for an hour and was magnificently grand and awful to behold.

VENEZUELA.

The Siege of Puerto Cabello—News from the Interior.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Curacoa, July 22, says:—

As this city is the resort of the discontented of most of the neighboring republics, in time of trouble, it is an excellent point to gather intelligence relating to them. At other times this is the abode and home of quiet. At present our place is filled with strangers, but the only excitement to-day is the arrival of a Venezuelan war steamer from Puerto Cabello with Commissioners on board to consult with General Falcon—now resident here—in relation to the surrender of that city. It appears that General Monagas is in that vicinity and has demanded the surrender of the place, hence this commission from General Bruzual, as the surrender of Puerto Cabello is the end of the strife on the part of the Falcon Government. The consultation is now being held, but as the St. Thomas packet leaves very soon, I shall in all probability be unable to communicate the result of their deliberations. I can only say that they are in no condition to defend the place, and must of necessity surrender.

Another correspondent, writing from Caracas Aug. 7, says:—Gen. Bruzual holds good at Puerto Cabello, and it would seem that he is gaining ground again. Coro and Cumanas are said to have pronounced in in his favor, under General Colina. Meanwhile, General Jose Tadeo Monagas is collecting his forces at Valencia for the siege of Puerto Cabello. He has been sick for some time, but is now recovering, and intends directing the siege in person. Dates from Puerto Cabello to the 9th instant announce that the attack on the town by General Monagas had commenced on the 5th, and still continued on the 9th—the day of departure of the packet. General Bruzual's schooner Mariscal, ran ashore near Coro, and has become a wreck.

The most important event, however, is the departure of General Venancio Pulgar from Laguayra. This General is a private enemy of President Sutherland, of the State of Zulia, with whom he has more than once disputed the Presidential chair of the State. President Sutherland has remained neutral in the late dissensions, and is well known to be a firm friend of Falcon, to whom he owes his position. Pulgar, under this pretext, has made up an expedition against Maracaibo, the capital of Zulia. It is asserted that the Caracas Government has furnished him one hundred and sixty men and sufficient funds to purchase the steamer Pioneer, now anchored at Trinidad, and belonging to Messrs. Blohn, Nolting & Co., of Laguayra. Pulgar has started in the French steamer Cacique for that purpose, and the expeditionary troops have followed in a schooner. There will be hard fighting, as Sutherland is a determined man.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The New York *Herald's* South American correspondent, writing from Cordoba, July 7, says:—

I write you now from the heart of the Argentine Confederation—sometimes called a republic by the inhabitants. Here there are thirty thousand people clustered around eleven churches and convents. These religious institutions are doing a most driving business, if I may judge from the ceaseless ringing of bells and the constant flow of people in and out the doors. One might suppose that the result of all this would be a highly moral city, but its reputation is quite the reverse.

There is considerable excitement among the clergy to know what the action of Sarmiento will be when he arrives from the United States to take the post to which he has been elected. They fear that his Presidency will be characterized by reforms inimical to the clergy—reforms that will strike at the clause in the constitution which makes the Roman Catholic faith the religion of the State. They fear, also, that the schooling which he has had in the North will make a complete change here in the old order of things.

The election of Sarmiento means a treaty with Paraguay, a withdrawal from the alliance with Brazil, and a return to the old policy of hatred to the empire. How far this hatred extends may be judged from the fact that to-day the Argentine and Brazilian forces in front of Humaita carry on the most lively duelling business on record. Sarmiento has a difficult work before him in the prosecution of the progressive ideas he possesses. To understand something of the problem it is well to state that since the early organization of the country under a republican form of government there have been two great parties, the unitarians and the federalists, struggling for the mastery. The latter represent the State rights party, and go into the wildest extremes over their theories, revolutionizing and rerevolutionizing within the States themselves, apparently having but few ties binding them to the central power of the general Government.

The minute that Sarmiento shows signs of sundering the alliance with Brazil against Paraguay, Brazil will put all these interior elements in operation against the new Government. This is the only way Brazil can save herself. If she fail in this, I have no doubt that the result of breaking off the alliance will be a war between the Argentine republic and Brazil, in the inception of which the latter will seize upon Montevideo as a base of operations, and try to make good her dream of dominating the Plata valley. There are many of the Federal leaders who swear that the new President shall never take his seat; but they cannot prevent this, and once Sarmiento is well in power he will handle them without gloves in case of revolution.

It is a great pity that this immense valley is not connected with the United States by steamers. Both England and France are absorbing the trade of the country and reaping enormous profits. In every little store in the interior you find some product of English or French manufacture, placed there by the superior political wisdom of the rulers of the countries which have made the practical discovery that a steamship is more a national than an individual blessing.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

Progress of the Great Revolution—Affairs at Port-au-Prince.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Gleaner* prints the following:—We have been kindly favored with the following items of intelligence by a gentleman who has received letters by recent arrivals from Hayti:—On the frontiers of Ouanaminthe a hundred men who had collected under a Colonel, and with whom was the priest of that place, went out to meet an approaching body of revolutionists, and returned with them to the revolutionary headquarters at Vallhere. From Cape Haytien there is intelligence that forty-two men of Salnave's army had left that place and proceeded to join the revolutionary army at Haut du Cap. General Daniel, in command of Cape Haytien, a man very much respected, was strict in maintaining order. It was believed that the sympathies of the inhabitants were with the revolution, and that they would join it on the first favorable opportunity. Grand Riviere, a town of importance, was attacked by the revolutionary army, and after considerable resistance capitulated, and the commandant, General Borno Monpoint, went to the headquarters of the revolutionary party at Quartier Morin.

The following is an extract of a letter dated July 24, which has been placed at our disposal:—"For the past two days the town has been very quiet, too much so to assure us that the war is improving, and that one way or the other it will shortly come to an end. You have ere this seen the refugees who left here in the French man-of-war. Sunday, the 12th, was the day appointed for their embarkation from the English and French Consulates. At 1 P. M. the military stopped at the English Consulate; they had already received those that were at the French Consulate, headed by the French Minister. As soon as they arrived at the English Consulate the gentlemen at once came out and put themselves in a row, headed by the English Minister. It was a painful sight to see these men, young and old, leaving their country. Never has it been known that ladies have been imprisoned, but Salnave's Government is an exceptional one. A few nights ago, as a respectable lady was passing the French Consulate, the guards arrested her on the ground that she was going to supply the refugees that were in the French Consulate with news. She slept in prison that night and remained there the greater part of the next day. It is surprising to see how the Americans assist the Government of Salnave. Of course they are working for something, and report says that Salnave has promised to sell them some portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running from one place to another, giving news and assistance to Salnave's party.

At Port-au-Prince affairs were much the same as what we reported last.

The insurgents, 3000 strong, were reported to be within a quarter of a mile of the capital, but did not seem inclined to risk an attack.

On the 23d inst., Lacoupe, under the command of General Petion Faubert, was attacked by Salnave's army numbering about 1500, but they were repulsed with severe losses. The same day General Normil abandoned the lighthouse and attacked Petit Goave, which, after a desperate resistance, was captured by the insurgents with great loss on both sides.

The next day (24th) the Haytien corvette Sylvain (late 22d December), the commander thinking Petit Goave was still in the hands of the Government, anchored in the harbor and was immediately captured by the insurrectionists. The loss of the Sylvain was severely felt by the Government party, as the vessel was most useful to Salnave on the coast. In Port-au-Prince things were still in an excited state. Business was suspended. The incessant firing from the fort had somewhat subsided. Opinions were that Salnave was gaining ground, and that the insurrectionists had become somewhat disheartened at the protracted siege of the capital. The pickets were holding out desperately for Salnave.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Triumph of the Revolution Foreseen—Hopes of the Dominicans.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from St. Domingo city, Aug. 8, says:—

In appearance the country is quiet, yet every now and then riots occur, and it would seem that certain elements are only wanting to create a terrible rebellion. These elements, no doubt, are expected from the neighboring republic of Hayti, where Generals Luperon, Cabral, and many other enemies of President Baez are assembled, awaiting the downfall of Salnave, Baez' ally, to cross the frontier and incite a great revolution, aided by the new Haytien Government. Baez, it would seem, foresees that the triumph of the Haytien revolution will prove detrimental to his cause, for he keeps over one thousand men on the frontiers, and is continually augmenting that force. Even the prisoners in the different prisons of this town are released, provided they will join the army on the frontiers. Baez seems determined to offer strong resistance, and is anxiously awaiting the realization of his European loan. In May it was published that the money would come to hand in a month, and here we are in August, and not a cent is visible. Another hope for Mr. Baez is the sale of Samana to the United States for $2,000,000. Colonel Fabeus, who is now in Washington, is said to be the agent of Baez for that purpose and, in fact, it is asserted that the bargain is already closed between Fabeus and Mr. Seward. General Luperon, proclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the coming rebellion for the overthrow of Baez, has consequently issued a protest, dated Kingston, Jamaica, August 5, against the alienation of the Bay of Samana by Mr. Baez, as an act in direct opposition to the Constitution, and as an encroachment on the national independence, declaring further that all such acts on the part of Baez will be considered null and void. The Dominicans in general consider that the sale of Samana to the United States will be of great benefit to the Island, but at the same time they are under the firm impression that the Americans would be despotic towards them, the population being composed of blacks and mulattoes, and numbering very few whites. It is commonly said here that in New York no colored man is allowed to enter a theatre.

MEXICO.

Continued Revolutionary Movements—Operations of the Insurgents.

The *World's* correspondent at Vera Cruz, Mexico, writing under date of August 5, says:—

Despite all of the Government's efforts to the contrary, the revolution in this State has progressed very materially. Colonel Francisco Prieto has headed an insurrectionary movement at Medellin, which was successful, and has added considerably to the alarm and anxieties of the authorities here, since the place is but eight miles distant. Prieto has over 250 men with him, and is actively recruiting among the rancheros, among whom he enjoys a good deal of influence. The towns of Boca del Rio and del Potrero have joined the revolution. Under the lead of Jose M. Zamudio the citizens of the important coasting town of Alvarado repudiated President Juarez and declared in favor of Gonzalez Ortega. Those of the neighboring seaport of Tlacotalpam immediately followed suit, and were similarly followed in turn by those of the interior towns and villages of Joluca, Aguirres, Tlaliscoyan, Acula, Cosamaloapan, and San Cristobal. In short, it may be stated that nearly the whole of the southern and southeastern portions of the State of Vera Cruz have practically backed up the insurrection started in the central portion by Honorato Dominguez and Manuel Marreda.

The insurgents still continue in possion of the passes of the Chiquihuite Mountain. They have, however, evacuated Paso del Macho, and left Cordova, most of their troops at those places taking the road for Jamapa, for the purpose, it is thought, of subsequently uniting with Colonel Prieto at Medellin, and then moving against Vera Cruz. The authorities here are doing everything in their power to guard against the loss of the city. They have asked the National Government in Mexico City for reinforcements, but were answered that none could be spared at present, since all the available troops are occupied elsewhere in suppressing insurrections. The garrison is very unreliable, and is as likely as not to join the insurgents as soon as they appear before the walls. The most trustworthy detachments have been stationed in the Castle of San Juan de Uloa, so as to at least preserve that stronghold to the Government in case of Dominguez and Prieto becoming masters of the city. You need not marvel should my next letter inform you that the banner of Ortega, and not that of Juarez, floats over Vera Cruz. Advices from Orizaba announce that a Colonel Jimenez had been commissioned to suppress the insurrection, and that he was organizing troops with which to march to this place. He had better hurry up, if he does not wish to come too late to do much good.

GERMANY.

Democratic Movement for Austrian Reunion.

A telegram from Vienna, of the 3d of August, says:—"A large public meeting, called together by several political personages among the German riflemen, was held here yesterday. MM. Meyer and Frease, of Stuttgart, and M. Trabert, of Hanau, expounded the programme of the German democratic party, deploring the exclusion of Austria and protesting against the settlement of the question respecting the fatherland by means of annexation. An animated discussion took place, which ended by the meeting adopting a resolution declaring that those present adhered to the efforts of the Democratic party with a view to the solution of the German question, based upon the will of the people. A committee was appointed to organize in Austria the party referred to. Advices from Berlin state that the health of the Count de Bismark continues to improve. He still suffers, however, from want of sleep."

The *New Fremdenblait* of Vienna, under the title of "Prussian Intrigues," publishes the following article:—The rejoicings of the rifle shooting *fete* cannot and should not obscure our political perception to such a point as to prevent us from unmasking a new Prussian manœuvre directed against Austria. The German national rejoicings are at Berlin looked upon with a malevolent eye; they do not accord with the policy of annexation. Every cry of pain or joy raised by the conscience of Germany is felt deeply at Berlin, by showing that Prussia and Germany are two ideas which exclude each other reciprocally. The immense importance this *fete* was likely to give to the German mission of Austria had been too surely calculated at Berlin for an attempt not to be made to paralyze its effect. But Prussian policy has few scruples, and consequently did not hesitate to circulate a rumor that a reconciliation was being effected with Austria, Prussia would have appeared under a favorable light to Germany if she had spontaneously held out a fraternal hand to Austria. The picture would have certainly been a pleasing one; unhappily behind the most disgraceful intrigue was carried on. One need not be a very clear-sighted politician to discover the intentions of Prussia. These gentlemen of the *Kreuz Zeitung* have probably said to themselves:—"If we cannot count on any sympathetic manifestation on the part of the representatives of the German nation assembled at Vienna let us at least make advances towards Austria; perhaps we shall receive something by this movement. In any case, we shall force her to take a reserved attitude which must necessarily compromise her in presence of the demonstrations which are about to take place." We have no occasion to point out that this Prussian calculation has turned out completely false. Hitherto nothing has occurred but manifestations in honor of Germany and Austria. But not one word has been pronounced which is addressed to Prussia.

General the Count de Goltz, aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, finding his brother, the Ambassador at Paris, in a favorable state, left the French capital to return to Berlin.

The Frankfort *Journal* announces that a deputation of the municipality had gone to Ems to present a memorial to King William on the situation of that city. The document, after expressing a hope that his Majesty will not permit that the diminution of the prosperity and consideration of the place should date from the time when it became an integral portion of his dominions, prays for various changes, and among others asks that the Prussian State should assume, in compensation for the imposts and customs dues received by the central Government, the debts of the city, contracted with a view to objects of common utility, and which amount to about six millions of florins (2 francs 50 centimes each).

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Treaties with European Powers to be Remodeled—How Foreign Aggression is to be Warded off.

Advices from Honolulu to July 22, are as follows:—

His Excellency C. de Varigny, his Hawaiian Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, and family leave in the Montana, to be absent a year or more. As I have before advised you, Varigny will visit the several courts of Europe to remodel existing treaties. It is intimated that he will try to secure a treaty by which the various European powers will agree to hold hands off from this group, and guarantee protection in case its independence is assailed by any other power. Such a treaty now exists, which binds England and France. Should he succeed the United States will probably be invited to become a party to it. There can be no doubt that his Majesty is troubled with the idea that the American eagle contemplates swooping down upon these fair islands, and will do all in his power to ward off the catastrophe. Varigny will do his little best—not so much to please his Majesty, perhaps, as to suit the policy of Napoleon, whose most humble servant he undoubtedly is.

Of his Majesty's Cabinet we have now remaining the Minister of the Interior and the Attorney-General, and the best interests of the group would suffer but little if the Minister of the Interior would accept a mission to China or Japan. The business of the Government could just as well be carried on by one man as four, and for aught I know much better.

The Japanese coolies which arrived here lately do not come up to the expectation of planters, although they make excellent house servants. One or two of the lot have committed suicide. His Majesty's Consul in Japan complains that the American Minister is endeavoring to break up the coolie business, having issued a proclamation forbidding Americans engaging in the traffic, and American ships from carrying the coolies. No doubt money is made out of this new trade, if we may judge from the expenses incurred in Japan in sending the first lot to these islands, and the proclamation will go far to injure the prospects of some few individuals. The action of the American Minister is eminently proper, and it is to be hoped that the principal maritime powers will join the United States in putting down the business. Glowing accounts were published in Japan regarding these islands, and the Japs were led to believe that they would return in three years with quite a sum of money. The poor fellows get but four dollars a month, out of which they have to clothe themselves and pay for such little luxuries as they may need. On arrival here they find a different climate, and the work much heavier than they have been used to. As a consequence they fall sick, and it will take a year for them to get acclimated; while sick they cannot work, and while idle they get no pay, and I doubt if one in ten clears a full month's wages in the first year. About every plantation has a store where articles most needed by plantation hands are kept for sale, and two-thirds of their pay will find its way into these stores. I have every reason to believe that they will be kindly treated and returned to their native land at the expiration of their term of service, but with very little money.

Arrest of Noted Robbers—Recovery of Goods.

The Chicago *Post* of Thursday last says:—Last evening, a few minutes before the St. Louis train arrived, a telegram was received from the City Marshal of Joliet to arrest certain parties that would arrive on it, and who were suspected of having committed several burglaries there. Detective George Miller and J. N. Simpson were detailed to attend to the case, and at once went to the depot, where they arrived just as the train came in. They observed a man jumping out of a hack in great haste, and making off. They further observed a woman standing near the hack, who, acting suspiciously, attracted their attention, and they arrested her, and put her in charge of the depot policeman. On inquiry they discovered that the man who had left the hack so suddenly had been a policeman reading a despatch that the train conductor gave him. The detectives then took the hack and followed after the man, finding him sitting before a saloon on the corner of West, Madison and Canal streets. They approached him and recognized him to be Joe Brown, one of the most noted criminals in the country. He started to escape, but the detectives collared him and put him in irons. Driving back to the depot they took the woman, and searching them found their trunk checks and a sum of money upon them. They called for the trunks and took them to the Central Station. The two prisoners were taken to the armory. On opening the trunks they were found to contain a large lot of silverware, some of which was marked "K. A. A." "R. M. R." "Ruth," "M. D. W.," and "M. C." Two heavy gold rings, one of which was marked "To Pet, Feb. 21, 1862," a valuable diamond ring, five gold watches and chains, one of which had attached to the chain several gold coins, and charms, and a pin marked "E. A. D.," and two silver watches, besides enough gold jewelry to start a decent-sized store. There was also a white China silk shawl, worth at least $250; several silk dresses; and two Paisley shawls. These are supposed to have been stolen from a Mr. Woodruff, who is a banker at Joliet. The value of the stuff they had is nearly $3000. There was also a full complement of burglars' tools, consisting of "jimmies," sledges and hammers for safe breaking, and dark lanterns, etc. The man Joe Brown served three terms in the State Prison—two from this State and the last from Wisconsin, where he robbed the Elkhorn Bank. He also killed a man at Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, but escaped from justice. The woman proved to be Mary Miller, alias Doyle, the notorious Philadelphia pickpocket and shoplifter, for whose arrest there are several rewards offered. Her husband is now serving a five years time in the Ohio State Prison. The detectives deserve great credit for the manner in which they worked up the case.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Rebellion in Tennessee—Farmers Compelled to Leave their Homes by the Ku-Klux—The Rebel Gen. Forrest.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

More Outrages by the K. K. K.—Forrest, the Rebel General, and his Violent Speeches.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—A company of white refugees from Hickman county, reached the city yesterday, who were driven from their homes by the Ku-Klux. They are respectable families and old citizens of the State. They say that there is less security in Hickman county for Union men now, than at any period during the war. The Ku-Klux, who go about the country in gangs of twenty or thirty in number warned them to leave, and they abandoned their farms and crops, and came to Nashville for safety.

General Forrest is still fanning the flame of violent feeling in West Tennessee by his bullying rebel speeches. His last speech at Eaton in Gibson county was more violent than his Brownsville speech. It is believed that he is in full sympathy with the Ku-Klux organization, if not its leader. It is the opinion of gentlemen who reached the city to-day from various portions of Middle and West Tennessee, that an election could not now be held under the franchise law in a dozen precincts outside of Memphis and Nashville. The reign of terror is almost universal in the counties remote from these centres.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 22—A. M.—Being a holiday, the stock and exchange is closed.

FRANKFORT, August 22—A. M.—United States 5-20s 75¼@75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—A. M.—Cotton opened buoyant and advancing. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs irregular. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 22—A.M.—Sugar to arrive firmer. Linseed oil firm; Calcutta Linseed irregular, and advanced to 63s. Linseed cakes dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant at an advance. Uplands, 10¾@10¾d.; Orleans 11@11¼d. The sales to-day have reached 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Bacon advanced to 55s.

LONDON, August 22—P. M.—Tallow easier. Sugar to arrive, 25s. Sperm oil flat.

ANTWERP, August 21—P. M.—Petroleum 51½f.

FROM CHICAGO.

Democratic Nominations—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Major John M. Naglas has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Fifth District of Illinois, and William Mills by the Democracy of the Third District of Iowa.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, of Michigan, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Northern Indiana, have consolidated, the new company taking the name of the Michigan Air Line Railroad.

FROM BOSTON.

The Banquet to the Celestials.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The banquet to the Chinese Embassy last night, broke up at midnight. Caleb Cushing and N. P. Banks were among the speakers. General McDowell and Commodore Rogers were present. The Embassy and members of the City Government are enjoying to-day in the revenue cutter McCulloch.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 99¾; Canton 45½; Erie Railroad, 48; Cleveland and Toledo, 99; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern 83; New York Central, 125; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia 6s, 52; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 109; do.1865, 111¼. do. new, 107½; 10-40s, 108¼. Gold, 144. Money 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of Eliza Dixon vs. The United States, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $841 49 fixing the value of the horses seized by the Marshal at $50 for the one and $400 for the other. At the suggestion of the Court, the District Attorney filed a motion for a new trial.

The United States vs. 1000 Gallons of Whisky-Frederick Bartholomew, claimant. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government.

The business of the special term being concluded, the jurors were dismissed until the 21st of September, next.

NOT A LEGAL PROCEEDING.

An incident occurred this morning though perhaps not wonderful in the crowded criminal court, which was rather out of the regular order of this court. In the course of a conversation between the Judge and counsel in regard to the postponement of a criminal case, a heavy thud was heard in the immediate neighborhood of the clerk's desk, which drew the attention of all. Judge and counsel not excepted, from the matter properly before the court.

This unlooked for interruption was found to have proceeded from a stranger who had been brought from York county on a bench warrant, to attend the trial of this case, and who had gone into an epileptic fit. The poor man lay upon the floor nearly ten minutes in the most shocking, and no doubt painful, convulsions. Judge Cadwalader immediately sent to the dispensary for a physician, through whose assistance the sufferer was put in the way of speedy recovery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 22 1868.

The Money market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce and ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. 10s4 was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 113¾ for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 1864 5 20s; 111¼ for 1865 5 20s; 107⅞ for July 1865 5-20's; 107¼ for 1867 5-20s; and 107⅞ for 1868 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 53@53¼, no change; Reading at 44⅝@45, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33½, an advance of ⅛; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68 for Norristown; 55¾ for Mitchill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 8 for Catawissa common; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 42 for Union; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 90 for Southwark; 59 for Penn Township; 61¼ for Girard; 87 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 73¼ for City; 43¾ for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 20¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 47½ for Delaware Division.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues in good supply at 4@5 per cent. on call, with transactions on Government, in some few instances at lower rates.

"Sterling exchange continues dull, with prime bankers' bills heard at 109¼, with offerings of good bills at 108⅞@109⅛. Prime bankers' sterling, 60 days on London, is 9½@109⅝; good bankers' do., 109@109⅛; Paris, 5 18¾@5 19¾; Antwerp, 5 18¾@5 19⅝; Swiss, 5 18¾@5 19¾; Amsterdam, 41@41⅜; Hamburg, 35⅞@36; Frankfort, 40¾@40⅞; Bremen, 79¼@79⅝. Prussian thalers, 71¾@71⅞."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading.....b30... 44⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Read 6s '70.....106
$6000 Len 6s, gold i..... 87½
$4000 do 87½
$2000 City 6s, New.....103
3 sh Leh V R.....is. 54½
5 sh Read R.....45
100 do.....b30. 44⅝
5 do.....c. 45
24 sh Penna R.....is. 53
65 do.....b30. 53½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1864, 108⅝@109; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅜; do.,1868, 107⅜@107½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118⅛; do. October, 1865, 118.⅜ Gold, 143⅛@144¼. Silver, 136½@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 108⅝@108⅝; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107¼ 1868, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 144 @144¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107¾@108; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1868, 107½@107¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Gold, 143¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 22.—The Flour Market remains in the same spiritless condition noted for weeks past, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred bbls. were taken at $7·50@8 25 for superfine; $8·50@9 for extras; $9·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, and we reduce our quotations 5c. ₱ bushel; sales of 3000 bushels good red at $2 34@2 35; 1000 bushels choice do. at $2 45; 1000 bushels choice amber at $2 40, and 1000 bushels common spring at $1 85. Rye is selling $1·65@1 70 ₱ bushel, for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·22@1 24—the latter rate for choice. Oats are unchanged; sales of 6000 bushels Ohio at 70@71c.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $60 ₱ ton.

Whisky is selling at 70c. ₱ gallon in bond.

New England Railroad Statistics.

The following statistics show the number of miles of track in each of the New England States in running order, the number of passenger, and freight cars and locomotives:—

States.	*Miles.*	*Engines.*	*Passenger cars.*	*Freight cars.*
Maine.....	437	89	51	933
New Hampshire	310	89	74	1438
Vermont.....	566	105	99	2234
Massachusetts	1251	469	567	8177
Connecticut.	729	160	203	2520
Rhode Island.....	62	16	17	133
Total.....	3335	1023	1011	15,434

The following is given as the value of the railroad property in these States:—

Maine.....	$17,835,050	Connecticut...	$28,272,902
N. Hampshire	13 27·,618	Rhode Island.	2,920,175
Vermont.....	22,073,302		
Massachusetts	86,320,207	Total.....	$171,496,255

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74|11 A. M.....79|3 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Dirigo, Morrison, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Schr E. P. Cabada, Swain, Camoridge, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, Fall River, Conner & Co.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Boston, John R. White & Son.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket, Blakiston Graeff & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, New Suffolk, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr Black Diamond Young, Greenport, do.
Str Benj. Meinder, Passwater, Newark, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Br. schr Catharine John, Cotter, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Boston.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from Saco.
Steamer B. Meinder, Passwater, from Hartford.

BELOW.

Ship Betty, from New York, and a herm. brig, name unknown, came in the Capes of the Delaware at 5 P. M. yesterday—reported by Mr. Jacob Marshall, pilot

MEMOR

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Militia.

From the N. Y. Times.

The order of Secretary Schofield explanatory of his refusal to furnish arms to the militia of the Southern States adds greatly to the responsibility of the President in dealing with the applications of the new Governors. The common answer to appeals for military help, like that of Governor Warmouth, is, that the local militia should be available for the maintenance of order. The enemies of reconstruction have contended that unless the local Governments be able, with the militia at their command, to put down disturbance and enforce the law, they must be considered failures. The argument is unsound, as we have more than once attempted to show, especially in view of the neglect of Congress to provide for an adequate distribution of arms. But there has nevertheless been a conviction that any request for Federal intervention should be preceded by the employment of all powers at the command of the local Executives—the militia included.

The case is made a good deal plainer by the extract from the law which the Secretary of War introduces into his order. By one of those unfortunate blunders which have marred the progress of reconstruction at almost every stage, the South is literally without a militia. Not only have the local Governments no arms for its use, but the supplying of arms by the War Department is forbidden by a clause which—passed under different circumstances—is yet unrepealed. Congress, therefore, in its haste to adjourn, did more than neglect the distribution of arms which a measure brought forward at a late day rightfully contemplated. It left on the statute book a provision which restrains the War Department from arming the militia, whatever the emergency. To this extent the reconstructed States are powerless. Their authorities are paralyzed by an order which nothing less than the action of Congress can set aside. This fact, in the presence of the disloyal organizations by which the rights of persons of Unionists are threatened, will undoubtedly strengthen the movement for a reassembling of Congress in September. That proceeding is, for many reasons, undesirable, but it may be made inevitable. Few things are more likely to make it so than the confessed inability of the new Governments to employ a power which is essential to their existence.

Meanwhile the President may prevent mischief, and possibly some trouble, by making the fact announced by General Schofield the basis of more decided action than might otherwise be expedient. He cannot bid the Governors employ the militia before calling for Federal troops. Pending the repeal of the obstructive provision now brought to light, they have only Federal soldiers to rely upon to restrain the lawless, and overawe the Rebel plotters who are at work in every Southern State. Any hesitation on Mr. Johnson's part, or any failure to provide for the emergencies that may arise, will necessitate a September session. Between that evil and the evil of unprotected, unsupported authority in the South at the November election, there can be no doubt as to the duty to be performed by the national law-makers.

Colored Conservatism.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Governor Seward," asked a Washington acquaintance, during the winter of 1859-60, "what do you think of Mr. Douglas' chances for the Presidency?"

"I think very little of them; his time has gone by," blandly replied the Senator.

"'Gone by?' Why, we consider him still a young man," remonstrated the inquirer.

"Very likely," rejoined the smiling Senator; "I did not refer to his age; but I judge that the time has gone by for electing a President who spells 'negro' with two g's."

—The ancient aristocracy of the South is in a quandary; and its boggle is Colored Conservatism. Here is the ground of its perplexity.

The white aristocracy has beaten the radical constitution of Mississippi by negro votes, and came near beating that of Georgia; polling 15,000 black votes against it. Encouraged by these results, the Bourbons are now organizing Democratic negro clubs, giving Democratic white and black barbecues, and fraternizing with their colored brethren most cordially and intimately. The gullible *World* reports half the negroes of New Orleans already members of Democratic clubs—which is as likely as that half the Irish Catholics in New York had become Know Nothings. But it is true that the white Democrats are systematically ingratiating themselves with the negroes, and with considerable success. They have Democratic negro orators, and some Democratic negro wire-workers, whose electioneering skill and tact do credit to their political trainers. In a few years, if the *entente cordiale* be fully preserved, these Democratic neophytes will be able to put a dozen "whisky skins" inside their several waistcoats without inconvenience, and to get as many hundred Democratic votes out of a district containing less than a hundred Democratic voters, as though they had trained under Captain Rynders and graduated from Tammany Hall.

Yet we warn their new friends to mind the crusty adage that "Fine words butter no parsneps." An old play hits the point thus briefly:—

Captain—Are you honest, Cudjo?
Cudjo—What you gib me, Massa?

Sambo has a liking for "Old Massa"—he lives on his land, earns his wages, and has substantial reasons for preferring his good will to that of a "carpet bagger;" but it won't do to forget that he is a conservative. He now enjoys the right of suffrage, and he means to retain, to conserve it. Blessed well does he know that the barbecues and other flattering attentions so generously tendered him by his paler Democratic brethren are due to his being a free and independent voter—that they would see him in heaven before soliciting the honor of his company at an ox roast, if the accursed radicals had not enfranchised him. He will of course gladly attend every Democratic barbecue to which he is invited, will eat and drink his fill there, and declare that the white folks have "done him proud" by their hospitality; he will join their club and wear their badge, if he clearly sees what he is to gain by so doing; but when his vote is wanted, it will come up missing if casting it Democratic is to result in his disfranchisement. He won't vote to kill the goose that lays such nice eggs. Do but consider that there is some human nature in a nigger, and you will realize that this *must* be so, and can't possibly be otherwise. You may have a white and black Democratic club of a thousand members; the fraternization at barbecue and bar may be lovely, perfect; but when the votes are counted out of the ballot-box, you will have just so many for Seymour and Blair as the white members will have cast; all the rest will be for Grant and Colfax.

Meantime let the good work go on! Induce the Ku-Klux Klan to believe, if human credulity hath such extent, that all the niggers they don't shoot will vote for Seymour and Blair, and there will be more of them left alive to vote for Grant next November than if no such delusion had been propagated. Make the Mobile Rebels fancy that they are winning the negroes' vote, and they will no longer drive them out of the street cars—not they!—but insist on giving them the snuggest corners and the softest seats. The Southern Democrats might have won the negro vote by acting with sense since Lee's surrender; and they may win a part of it even yet if they will really try. But they have much leeway to make up, and they should set about it speedily and heartily. Let them remember the old maxim—"Seek not to seem, but to be."

Grant's Generalship.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican newspapers make a practical confession of the necessity of defending and bolstering up General Grant's damaged reputation for superior military skill. Yesterday, no less than three of the Republican journals of this city thought it incumbent on them to enter the lists. Two of them—the *Times* and the *Evening Post*—were simply silly, laying great stress on an old article in the *World*, written just after the surrender of Lee, in which Grant was praised and puffed in a strain of generous compliment which reflected the public gratitude and joy; puffed and praised without stint, because on such occasions, exact critical judgments are never expected and would be deemed, if not churlish, at least ungracious. When Grant was made Lieutenant-General we applauded; when he was made General we applauded again; and had he been content with this last mark of the public gratitude, his countrymen would not have thought of making a close scrutiny into his military merits. There would have been no motive for disturbing an illusion so flattering to him and so pleasing to them. When a guest whom you have complimented proposes to marry your daughter, your former unreflecting courtesy does not preclude you a stricter inquiry into his character. If he or his friends should be so silly as to quote back your compliments as a proof of his virtues, you would treat them with laughter or contempt. The pretence that a hasty, exulting newspaper article, printed the next morning after a victory, precludes all subsequent inquiry into the merits of the general, is equally ridiculous.

The *Sun's* attempt to prop up the tottering reputation of General Grant is more to the purpose. The *Sun* tries to show that the *World* has exaggerated the strength of Grant's army and the greatness of his losses between the Rapidan and the James. The statements published in the *World* rested on the authority of an eminent Republican General, who stated that they were founded on the morning rollcalls of the army. That Republican General, as we were credibly informed and believe, had prepared and completed a pamphlet or book reviewing Grant's campaign, and abounding with damaging facts and exposures—a work which was withheld only because it had then become certain that General Grant would be nominated by the Republicans for President. We never saw the book, and know nothing of its contents except by vague description at second-hand; but the capacity and opportunities of the author were such as ought to make it sharp and effective. But although we never saw the book, the figures which we published came to us certified by the author in his own handwriting, and authenticated by his signature. We are obliged to regard them as more reliable than the statements of the editor of the *Sun*. The *Evening Post* foolishly says that the *Sun's* statements are trustworthy because Mr. Dana was formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and had access to the records of the Department. Even if the returns were in the archives of the Department when Mr. Dana left it, he had no motive to examine them, and since he left it his means of information are not better than ours—we suppose not so good. We do not believe the statements in yesterday's *Sun*. They bear strong internal marks of having been cooked for a purpose; but we are willing to leave them to be dealt with by the able military critic who is now reviewing the campaign of General Grant in our columns, if he should deem them of consequence enough to be worth his notice. The effectiveness of his criticisms, thus far, do not depend upon punctilious accuracy in the arithmetic of the muster-rolls. They merely assume (what nobody disputes) that Grant's was much the stronger army, and his men equally brave, and demonstrates his poverty of skill in handling them, his want of any consistent plan, his total lack of military foresight. He started on what he supposed would be a campaign of a few weeks, and it took him nearly a whole year. By a series of flank movements and battles murderous to his own men, he succeeded in getting as near to Richmond as Petersburg, and was there held at bay, completely checkmated, for ten wearisome, inglorious months, and he might have been held there during his natural life had it not been for the approach of Sherman from the South. What friend of Grant's is willing to make him ridiculous by saying that he crossed the Rapidan in the spring of 1864 in the expectation of reaching Petersburg by heavy losses and lying there baffled till the spring of the following year, to be then relieved by a circuitous march of a Western general through the Gulf States and thence North? Grant set out in the expectation of a short campaign. His saying that he would "fight it through on that line if it took all summer," proves that he started with the idea that his campaign against Richmond would not extend far into the summer, and that he would be able to take it with his own army. Never did a general more egregiously miscalculate! As time wearily wore on, and Grant still lay baffled and checkmated before Petersburg, President Lincoln got discouraged, and was willing to give the Rebels almost any terms they would accept short of disunion. He laid aside the dignity of his great station, and went himself, accompanied by his highest Cabinet officer, to meet an embassy of the Rebels in Hampton Roads—a condescension and bending to the Rebels which disclosed anxiety and depression under which he labored, and his small remaining confidence in General Grant. There are but few men in the country who know the liberality of the terms which Mr. Lincoln offered to the Rebels, as it was for the interest of both Governments to conceal them at the time, and they are now but just leaking out. The Chief Justice of North Carolina in a public address a few days ago said that the South could have had peace at the Hampton Roads Conference on condition that the negroes thereafter born should be free at the age of twenty-one. But this was not the only proposal suggested by Mr. Lincoln. He was so anxious that he plied the Rebel envoys on every side. He suggested, among other things, that a large sum of money might be paid as a compensation for the liberated slaves.

These strange (they seem strange now) tenders by Mr. Lincoln show how his confidence in General Grant had become prostrated by his loss of so many men, his disappointment of so many hopes, by the complete failure of all the calculations and expectations with which Grant had crossed the Rapidan, by his spinning out a bootless campaign not only "all summer"—which he thought the extreme limit even after his terrible losses in the Wilderness—but all the autumn, and, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference, nearly all winter. The Hampton Roads conference is the best commentary on the campaign of General Grant as it appeared to Mr. Lincoln at that time. Mr. Lincoln's going there at all, and especially his going there to make such offers as he made, was the sorriest kind of a compliment to the General who had crossed the Rapidan nearly ten months before, expecting to capture Richmond in a few weeks, and had, as yet, got only to Petersburg without being able to advance another step—lying there foiled even in his clumsy strategy of fighting the enemy wherever he could find him. After Lee evacuated, in consequence of Sherman's approach, the task of capturing his flying, starving army was so easy that any General in the army could have accomplished it. That was no great feat; and apart from that there was nothing in Grant's long campaign against Richmond to glory in.

The Political Situation—1868 and 1852—Seymour Another Poor Pierce.

From the N. Y. Herald.

History, they say, repeats itself, and the saying is true. We see it in the records of empires and dynasties, and in the vicissitudes of our own political parties. In truth, the political contests of the present day, in the Old World and the New, are the same as those of the past, with some changes, more or less, in the issues and in the mixing of the elements on both sides. The terrible deluge of 1789, which overwhelmed the ancient *noblesse* of France and swept off her Bourbons, did not extinguish her pre-existing political parties. So from the wrecks and ruins of the great American deluge of 1861 our two great parties of 1860 substantially reappear to-day. Southern slavery and the old ruling Southern Bourbon aristocracy have been swept off, but still there is a striking general resemblance between the Democratic campaign of 1852, under the banner of poor Pierce, and the campaign of 1868, under the banner of Seymour.

In 1852 the Whig candidate was General Scott, a chieftain who in his military reputation stood as General Grant now stands or as King Saul stood among the mighty men of Israel in his day—a head and shoulders above them all. In the outset the supporters of Scott supposed that his military renown would surely give them the victory; but there were underlying causes at work which brought about the election of poor Pierce in an overwhelming majority of the electoral and popular vote, North and South. The position of Scott was satisfactory; there was nothing alarming, though much that was amusing, in his letters and speeches of the canvass; but Mr. Seward and the other ruling abolition spirits of the Whig party that stood behind Scott were distrusted by the people. Those leading spirits, it was feared, would control his administration if Scott were elected, and in upsetting on the abolition tack the great compromise measures of 1850 would endanger the peace and safety of the country in the reopening of Pandora's box on the slavery question. Hence the otherwise astonishing electoral and popular vote by which poor Pierce and his party were restored to power. Thus all the military glories of Scott, from Chippewa and Niagara to Vera Cruz and Chepultepec, were as but dust in the balance.

Now, is it not apparent to the naked eye that there are underlying and overshadowing causes in this campaign which obscure the military glories of Grant? Admitting that he is a safe and sound man, and that the people so believe him to be, are there not reasons for the declaration that the people distrust the ruling spirits and managers of the party who stand behind him? We have only to look back to the vote of New York in November, 1864, to see that while Seymour was weaker than Fenton the Republican party was stronger than Lincoln. We see in 1868 the party in its confessed weakness, from the elections of 1867, relying upon the strength of its candidate; but, on the other hand, in the local elections of the present year, so far, since the nomination of General Grant we have no evidence that his great name has turned the drift of the popular tide of last year. In fact, as in 1832 on the national bank question the run of General Jackson was a surprise to both parties, so in 1868 there is a possibility that on the national banks, bonds, and taxes there may be an equally surprising result.

We think there is no reason to fear that with General Grant's election the administration will fall under the control of the revolutionary radicals, but every reason to believe that in his quiet way, and more decisively than Lincoln, Grant will be the master of the administration and of Congress, and that the country will be safe in his hands, although his general policy may bring about a complete reconstruction of principles and parties. On the other hand, from the popular distrust of the revolutionary radical leaders, and from the universal uneasiness of the people upon these important matters of the debt and the bonds, and the burden of taxes necessary to meet even the gold interest on the bonds, assuming that there is a probability of Seymour's election and a possibility that it may be as decisive as that of poor Pierce, what shall we gain thereby? From all the lights before us we shall gain only another Pierce administration. The same leaders, the same fire-eaters, the same heresies, and the same blundering influences that controlled Pierce will, from all the signs of the times, control Seymour.

Pierce was elected on the compromise measure of 1850. He was thus elected because on this platform the people believed he would maintain the peace and harmony of the country on the slavery question inaugurated by those great peace measures of Henry Clay. But we all know that poor Pierce became as pliable as wax in the hands of the revolutionary Southern slaveholding oligarchy; we know that he thus became a willing tool in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the foundation stone of the adjustment of 1850, and we know what followed. His administration prepared the way, and that of his successor, Buchanan, plunged the South into the abyss of the slaveholders' rebellion. We see now that, as far as they have survived, the same elements that controlled poor Pierce controlled the Tammany Convention, and control the Democracy in thir canvass, and will control Seymour if elected. We have no recognition from him or them that the war has settled anything; no recognition that the constitutional amendments resulting from the war are binding upon the Democratic party. They have left the door wide open, in the event of Seymour's election, for a falling back to "the Constitution as it was" in 1860, and for the repudiation of everything that has since occurred changing the order of things existing in 1860.

From the administration of Seymour, in short, if elected, we have nothing better to expect than another term of poor Pierce or a second edition of Andy Johnson in his conflict with Congress; while in the election of Grant we have every reason to hope for a safe and sound conservative policy against the excesses of the radicals on the one hand and the fire-eaters on the other. Yet such have been the high-handed assumptions, the blunders and follies and prodigalities and corruptions of the radicals of Congress that the people, for the sake of a decisive change may prefer Seymour to Grant, and thus the greatest soldier of the day may again be beaten right and left, North and South, by another poor Pierce.

The Fallen Oak.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It is hard to pen in a few words as much as our hearts prompts us to say of Thaddeus Stevens—now at last in his tomb. Any other President than Andrew Johnson would have announced his death in an official bulletin—as Abraham Lincoln announced Edward Everett's. But the grand old Roman needs no tribute from the Punic traitor of the White House. Nay, a President who could step down to a drunken mob and ask them to hang Thaddeus Stevens, had no right to intrude a chaplet upon the dead statesman's bier. White flowers were strewn upon the coffin-lid by black hands; and this was greater honor. Henceforth, like a dew, the blessings of the lowly shall keep green his grave.

"And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Called "The Great Commoner," like the elder Pitt, Mr. Stevens was like his prototype in imperious parliamentary sway; like him in eagle-like quickness and ferocity of attack; like him in power of blistering sarcasm; like him in the almost preternatural scorn and contempt which he could express by his countenance and forefinger; like him in arrowy directness of argument; like him in whiteness of unspotted honesty; like him in that self-abnegation which substituted for personal interest a passionate pride of country; and like him, above all things else, in illustrious devotion to liberty.

Of course, we are far from saying that Thaddeus Stevens was gifted with that majestic eloquence which, if tradition be true, made Lord Chatham the Demosthenes of modern times. But it must be remembered that Mr. Stevens rose from a local into a national reputation, not by efforts made in the prime, but in the decline of life. Not sent to Congress till he was already a veteran, he received during his first term his familiar nickname of "Old Thad." His best battles had been fought and won long before the nation saw him lift a spear in Washington. In his ashes lived his wonted fires, but the earlier blaze was brighter than the later embers. If, during his whole career, instead of during a mere fragment of it, he had been an actor on the national stage; if, like Palmerston, he had been a life-long gladiator in his country's chief arena; his colossal abilities would have achieved for him a colossal reputation. At the death of Coleridge, it was said that "a great man had died, leaving behind him no adequate memorial of his greatness." Of Mr. Stevens it must be said that he leaves behind him no speeches, or measures, or achievements (great as some of them are) which afford an adequate measure of his extraordinary powers. "I shall soon die," said he to us recently, "and shall then be soon forgotten." Such a man can never entirely be forgotten. But there are some statesmen—as, for instance, Burke and Jefferson—who live more vividly after death than before; whose names grow more and more authoritative, and whose influence more and more potent; but Thaddeus Stevens does not belong to this immortal class.

Wit is a statesman's sword of victory: he who can wield it is a conqueror even in defeat. Thaddeus Stevens always carried this weapon at his side—a Damascus blade that could cut a hair or split a helmet. His jests were coarse or fine, polite or vulgar, according to the company and the occasion. His best repartees were jewels of the first water. A book of them—but they have never been preserved—would send him down to the next generation to be "a wit among lords, and a lord among wits." Bitter as John Randolph, and cruel as Tristam Burgess, Mr. Stevens, unlike either of these serpent-tongued men, never felt more than a momentary malice. He harbored no unkindness to any human being. In fact, we happen to know that he had not a particle of ill-will even towards Andrew Johnson. To the credit of human nature what more can be said?

His private life was not a good example. His habits included the offenses common with many English statesmen of quarter of a century ago, and too common with some American statesmen of to-day. We do not believe in lying—least of all in the solemn presence of death and the grave. A living man's vices cannot become a dead man's virtues. During his life, Thaddeus Stevens was no saint; nor, after his death, ought he to receive canonization. Sister Loretta's baptismal drops on his brow did not wash away any soilure from his character. Writing of him here as his faithful friend, we know that, could he now so frame these words of ours as best to suit his own wishes, he would command us to paint him truthfully as he was, and would forbid us to omit the necessary shadow of the picture. But we have noticed, as an occasional phenomenon in morals, that public spirit sometimes becomes all the more a passion with men who have lost something of private virtue—as if human nature, having stained itself on one side, sought all the more bravely to keep itself bright on another. To all who knew Thaddeus Stevens beneath the surface, it was plain that, having many years ago parted with a proper pride in his personal character, he sought to make perpetual atonement to his higher nature, and by a substituted platonic fidelity to his country's honor; and so this old man loved the Republic as purely as Florizel loved Perdita. But the few men whose private errors may thus become public benefits, and who can say, with Luther, "I thank God for my sins," are none the less to be condemned for those very failings which thus "lean to virtue's side." Nevertheless, there is one beautiful spiritual compensation to such men, for hidden within their breasts are solemn sorrows, or what Wordsworth calls "majestic pains," by which their characters become purified as by refining fires. Such inward processes as these long ago made Thaddeus Stevens a better Christian than many a Copperhead clergyman who will take occasion of his death to sneer at his life.

Not many months ago, on learning that the cemetery in Lancaster in which he expected his ashes to repose would not admit the body of negroes to burial, he indignantly sold his lot, and purchased one in another ground, where, in the consecrated dust of God's acre, all men might be equal—and so, even in his grave, we may still salute him as "The Great Commoner." Brave soul!—champion of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—hail, and farewell!

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.
11 17 tfp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M

7 25 eod6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.
6 2 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 20 stuthsf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books, papers and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsm

O. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street.
3 5

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15 1

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley
2 6

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2:0 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12 1

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 fmwsm

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

His Comments on Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

Whether candid and manly, or disguised and cowardly; whether honest and truthful, intentionally describing things exactly as they are, or sinuous, disguised, hollow, deceptive, and craftily designed to pervert the truth for a purpose, and to describe things as they are not, the utterances of a candidate for the Presidency, supported by a party whose immense power with the country it is dangerous as well as foolish to underestimate, can hardly be too closely scrutinized or too fully discussed.

What such a man may say or may not say, and the manner of his saying or not saying, can very well be made to assist us in rightly comprehending the character of the man and his purposes, and the probable influence he will exert upon the country if elected to the Presidency. Hence, next to General Grant, no man has better claims to our attention than Horatio Seymour. His latest utterance is every way characteristic; smooth as oil and as fair seeming as hypocrisy itself, containing every disposition to deceive, but without the ability. When one or two important words are understood, the most cunningly written letter in cipher is made plain. So we have only to read Mr. Seymour's letter of acceptance, consisting of vague generalities, side by side with the history of the country during the late civil war and since, to understand its most occult and difficult parts. In the first reading it slips through the mind like a fresh-caught eel through the hand; you must grapple with him again, if you would not lose your hook and line. The contrast between his letter and that of General Grant is in every respect striking. In consulting them, it is plain to see which is the honest patriot, relying upon the simple truth, and which the demagogue, relying upon dexterity and cunning. The one is just as evident as the other. Grant has few words, and a simple and obvious meaning. Seymour has many words, and so arranged as to cover a most malign purpose under an attractive dress. He fails; but only because no skill can conceal the political monstrosities which underlie the organization of which he is the candidate. He is the candidate of the old slavery party—a party of which it was the glory or the shame to have done its worst, during all the late war, to cripple the Government and encourage the Rebels; which never wearied in its efforts to bring about such a conclusion of the war as would leave slavery, the cause of the war, intact. In order to understand the vague generalities of this letter, it need not be remembered that its author virtually, while Governor of our State, was the recognized friend of men engaged in one of the bloodiest riots on record. It need not be remembered that that riot was created to assist the Rebels in their efforts to divide the Union and overthrow the Government in all the Southern States. It need not be remembered that Mr. Seymour omitted no opportunity to resist the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, when he could do so under some technicality or pretext, and escape the consequences of open treason. It need not be remembered that, while sword and pestilence were thinning the loyal ranks, and the country was calling for men, Mr. Seymour, while resisting the draft by bloody riots, was equally opposing the voluntary enlistment of colored men. We need not remember any of this. The letter—notwithstanding its smoothness, vagueness, and duplicity—is quite intelligible as to what manner of man he is who now asks us to make him the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

I have denounced this letter as cunning and cowardly. The writer, when endeavoring to deal the most deadly blows, hides himself behind others. He does not honestly tell us upon his own authority what he thinks and feels; but craftily speaks in the name of third parties—tells us what "they" think and say. He shields himself behind "intelligent men," "thoughtful men," "the best men," "every thinking man," "many Republicans," "the ablest leaders"—tells us what they feel, think, and say. One would think these able men, thinking men, these leaders of the Republican party, might be allowed to do their own speaking and writing. When the country desires to know the views of these eminent persons, it knows how to get them. The occasion did not call for a statement of their views, but those of Horatio Seymour; but this is Horatio's "style," and characteristic of the man, and a part of the President of the United States, when we make him such. Has the country not had enough of this sort? Does anybody want a revised and corrected edition of Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair for the next four years?

Complaint is adroitly made in this letter that "Congress has allied itself to military power," as if it were a crime. When was any government not allied to such power—especially when, as in the case of our own, its authority is resisted by large communities of men recently in open rebellion? Why should not the law-making power of the nation be allied to military power? What would any government be worth unallied to sufficient military power to make its laws respected? What better would a Democratic Congress do? Would such a Congress refuse to employ military power to protect persons and property from murder and destruction? Or would it yield to all the demands of the defeated rebels? What would it do? Suppose the freedmen of the South were banded in associations for the purpose of resisting the laws of a Democratic Congress, and by a system of terror, of secret assassination, were keeping whole States in a condition of anarchy—would such a Congress refuse to avail itself of military power to secure order and tranquillity? Of course, it would not; and Horatio Seymour would be among the first to recommend such alliance of military power with the law-making power, and its vigorous employment to suppress violence. But it happens that not the freedmen nor the loyal white men of the South are engaged in lawless violence; but the former slavemasters, the ancient slave-power, the Southern aristocracy, the Southern democracy, are obstructing the laws and interfering with the freedom of the ballot-box, destroying the peace and good order of society—and this makes all the difference. They are a privileged class. They have always been a law unto themselves, and have been accustomed to larup the negroes to their hearts' content. This is why Mr. Seymour's righteous soul is grieved to see the military power of the country called in to support law and order. If Mr. Seymour simply meant to make a fling at General Grant, in this reference to military power, he is not less unfortunate; for in this same letter he proudly and boastfully proclaims his own alliance "with the largest meeting of soldiers" ever assembled in this country.

There are evidently conflicting opinions and theories among leading men as to the powers of a President of the United States, and also as to the manner in which he may properly exercise those powers. One class of men amongst us have practically committed themselves to a theory of the office which virtually makes the President a despot. He cannot, to be sure, dictate what shall be the law; but he can decide what shall be enforced and obeyed, and what law shall not. Congress may pass laws; and he may veto them. Congress may pass them over the veto; and he may then refuse to enforce or obey them, with impunity. He is the only man in the country who may do as he pleases. All other men must obey law. He alone has the sovereign right to despise law. This theory was tested in the recent trial to impeach the President. In terms this theory would have but few advocates anywhere; but in substance it has been practically endorsed by the refusal of the Senate to convict Andrew Johnson. On this subject Mr. Seymour, in the Seymour way, espouses the cause of Andrew Johnson, and must be held to endorse the most extravagant Presidential pretensions. He belongs to that class who would make a President in large measure a law unto himself, and beyond the reach of impeachment. Much of his denunciation of the violence of Congress is based upon the attempt of that body to exercise its constitutional right of impeachment. Now every man who believes in making the President of the United States an executive rather than a legislative officer—one who is to enforce the laws rather than one to make and break them—should know just what to do with Horatio Seymour.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Out of six hundred and seventy inmates of the Auburn State Hotel, six hundred and thirty six are Democrats and thirty-four Republicans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, a man, named Valentine Kyle, was arrested at Woodbury upon the charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from a number of tailoring establishments in this city. It appears that on Thursday morning Detective Benjamin Franklin heard that a man was endeavoring to sell pantaloon stuff at South street wharf, at a price much below its value. Shortly after Goldsmith & Bro. lodged complaint at the Central Station that they had given out eighteen pairs of pantaloons for the purpose of making up, but that they had not been returned.

Detective Franklin then concluded to arrest the man, of whom he had heard at South street wharf. On going there, however, he heard that the fellow had taken the boat for Gloucester. He followed him across the river, but the fellow had already procured a stage, and was gone. Mr. Franklin hired a team and put after him, traced him to Westville, and discovered that he had taken back tracks. He came back through Goldsboro to Woodbury.

At the latter place Kyle went to sleep in a barn near a lager beer saloon, and was there arrested and brought back to the city. Yesterday afternoon he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station. In order to give the officers time to hunt up the goods he was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

Snyder, Harris & Co. have also lost three coats, Arnold & Louenbein, twelve pairs of pant; Cohen & Co., eighteen pairs of pants; and other firms have suffered.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.—George South, a colored man, residing on Bedford street, above Sixth, was stabbed last evening in the breast and neck, it is alleged, by another colored man named Adam Carter. From the statement of South, it appears that on Thursday night Carter had been beating his wife, who had been confined to the bed by sickness for some days, and that South expostulated with him in reference to his conduct. Ill feelings were thus engendered, and last night Carter, it was alleged, inflicted the wounds alluded to. Carter then jumped into a wagon and drove off, and up to a late hour had not been arrested. The wounds inflicted on South were not considered of a dangerous character. He was conveyed to the hospital.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—Workmen are very busily engaged at the Cathedral placing in position the magnificent organ ordered some months ago. The case is 30 feet wide, and about 45 feet high, and the architecture of the face is made to correspond with that of the interior of the Cathedral. The organ will be one of the largest in the city, containing four banks of keys, four mounds, ranging from C C. to A. It will have 145 pipes in the pedal organ, 1159 pipes in the great organ, and 812 pipes in the swell organ. When finished, as expected by Easter next, it will be an addition to the building of great beauty.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—Michael Carlin, leg broken, during a disturbance.

Henry Dieunase, a laborer at the Northern Liberty Gas Works, several ribs broken by his horse leaping on him.

Patrick Stanley, 22 years of age, injured on the head and neck by a barrel falling on him, on the wharf, above Arch street.

Joel Oakes, hand injured by falling down stairs.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending August 20, 1868:—Barrels of superfine, 6119; do. rye, 13; do. corn meal, 298; do. condemned, 28. Total, 6458.

POLITICAL.

—A Kentucky Unionist writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:—"Young men of the North, Conservative and War Democrats, may believe that the threats of revolution and rebellion in the South are idle. You are mistaken. All over Kentucky, nearly, bands of Confederates are organizing, holding secret night sessions, and praying that the election of Seymour may give them the opportunity of overturning the Southern State Governments and driving the Union men from the country. The Rebel spirit is rife in the land. You have the deciding votes. If you elect Seymour such a torrent of wild Rebellion will be set in motion as will startle you. If you elect Seymour hundreds of Union men who have stood by the old flag in the hour of danger, and have hazarded their lives for the Government, will be driven by persecutions, by cruelty, by Rebel malignity from Kentucky, to find a home elsewhere. We pray God that you may stand by us now. It is our only help. If Grant is elected we can prosper in peace, and live as we wish to live, for these men will not dare to produce discord with his hand at the helm. Do not desert us."

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* says:—"The contemplated victory of the Georgia Democracy will end in empty air, as in the case of General Gordon, who was going to defeat Bullock almost without a struggle. We expect to consign the poor fellows to an early grave, but to save them, if possible, from that old-fashioned damnation which knows no mercy."

—General Logan says of the union of Northern Democrats and Southern Rebels, that "we should have had this charming meeting before, had it not been for a few 'boys in blue,' whose line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi kept these Northern and Southern Democrats apart, but the moment that line was withdrawn, the same old Democratic family comes together."

—A near relative of Mr. Seymour told a friend a few days since that his acceptance of the nomination was causing great uneasiness among his family and friends, as they were convinced that he could not bear up under the excitement of Presidential life if elected. We think his friends need not be at all alarmed.

—The Chicago *Post* has the following: "Seymour's friends don't like it because Grant smokes. They are afraid their candidate will get 'smoked out' in this world instead of the next. It is natural that they should want the thing deferred, so that they may all be there to see.

—Mr. Seymour has recently been trying to tickle the soldiers, but they recollect that in 1863 he vetoed a bill allowing them to vote in the field, and that all his friendship for them has run in that line, and they cannot be persuaded to like him.

—The following gentlemen have been engaged to speak in Michigan for Grant and Colfax during the present campaign:—Hon. E. M. Stanton; General John A. Logan, of Illinois; Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio; Senator Cresswell, of Maryland; and Senator Harlan, of Iowa.

—An exchange, speaking of Seymour's letter of acceptance, says:—"It has the clammy coldness of Uriah Heep, the audacious assumption of Chevy Slyme, and the hollow hypocrisy of Pecksniff."

—A Copperhead, coming down the Ohio river last Friday, on the steamer Lucy Bertram, heard of the death of Thad. Stevens. He publicly rejoiced at the fact, and ordered the bar-keeper to treat everybody on the boat at his expense.

—The St. John's (Michigan) *Republican* offers to send copies regularly to as many responsible Democrats as will take them, and will require payment only on condition that Grant and Colfax are elected.

—A pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Tammany Hall Convention, printed for circulation in the South, bears on its cover, in large type, "Stand by your friends who have stood by you." Just so!

—Governor Oglesby neatly says, that the Democrats took the Southern States out of the Union, and the Republicans brought them back.

—The Copperhead fight in the Ninth Ohio Congressional District, says the Cleveland *Herald*, is in the best possible shape for Republican success.

—The Copperheads hadn't pluck enough to fight for the rebels, but they have brass enough to vote for them.

—A Minneapolis letter says:—"The people of Minnesota are good for ten thousand majority for Grant and Colfax."

—The great question with the Copperheads, just now, is how to keep the liquor out of Blair, and his speeches in bire.

—The new Georgia Senator is named Homer Virgil Milton Miller.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 17	MOON SETS	9 49
SUN SETS	6 48	HIGH WATER	5 21

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig D. B. Doane, Veazie Bordeaux, J.E. Bagley & Co.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, Zaza, S & W. Welsh.

Schr Lucy, Holmes, Kingston, Mass., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Seal, Podgett, 2 days from Bridgeton, N. J., with hay to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from James river, Va., with railroad ties to captain.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Weymouth.

Schr Thos Clyde, Scull, from Boston.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsey, at St. Thomas 30th ult., from Hamburg.

Barque Scud, Crosby, hence, at Leghorn 31 inst., was bound to Malaga to load for the United States.

Brig Clyde, Thompson, sailed from Mayaguez 22d inst. for Guayanilla and Philadelphia, and was seen 20 miles to leeward of Guayanilla—no date.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.

Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, for Philadelphia sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Golden Dream, Bogart, hence, at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence, at Georgetown, S. C. 12th inst.

Schr Watauga, Munroe, hence, at Jacksonville 14th instant.

Schr Estelle, Ward, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst., with 245,000 shingles.

Schr Wm. Allen, Matthews, hence, at Jacksonville 14th inst.

Schr Wm. H. Byrne, Robinson, sailed from Richmond 20th inst. for the Arsenal, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr E. A. Stevens, Higgins, hence for Boston, and R. S. Dean, Cook, hence for Taunton, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Louis F. Smith, Cruise, from Vinalhaven; F. Grenville Russell (new) Clark, from Portland; Dick Williams, Corson, from Hunter's Point; and Rebecca Florence Lynch, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schr L. S. Watson, Willis, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schrs J. B. Allen, from Nantucket for Philadelphia, and E. J. Heraty, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr Rachel S. Miller, from Boston for Philadelphia, and D. M. French, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Martha, Smith, hence, at Salem 19th inst.

The New York Submarine Company's steamer Rescue, Capt. Wolcott, left Philadelphia for New York, having in tow the ship Betty. The Rescue will then proceed to Dobby Island, Ga., for the barque Franszen, to tow her to New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

All vessels arriving at St Thomas from Havana are subject to 20 days' quarantine.

Information has been received of the establishment of a screw pile Lighthouse at Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac river; lights to be shown on the 9th of September next.

The Lighthouse Board has just issued a notice to mariners announcing that a fixed white light will be exhibited from the lantern surmounting the keeper's dwelling at Bull's Bay Light Station, South Carolina. The light will be shown from sunset to sunrise, commencing August 31.

The light station is on the north end of Bull's Island, and about 25 miles NE. of Charleston.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS,

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 88 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M
Sunday, August 23, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 24, 8½ A.M	Monday, Aug 24, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 25, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 25, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 26, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 26, 10½ A.M
Thursday " 27, 8 A.M	Thursday, " 27, 12 M.
Friday, " 28, 9 A.M	Friday, " 28, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

6 27 2rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	28,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,600,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 07
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4676 00; estimated value	3,0,7 00
Cash in Bank	$103 017 10
Cash in Drawer	298 52
	183,315 62
	$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	$33,693 22
INCOME FOR 1868	$850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Philadelphia. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,600,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers.
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
AMY L. WILCOX, Secretary. 12 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. R. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. GORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART & CO.

F. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deversux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denomination printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc, and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,

AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, SEVENTH TIME OF THE greatest Spectacular Extravaganza ever presented to the American public, entitled THE WHITE FAWN, THE WHITE FAWN, THE WHITE FAWN, In which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES MADLLES BONFANTI, SCHLICK, ARDRION, INVERNIZZI, CEREBELLE, ORERI, MAZZARI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SUHLAGER, SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES, SUPP

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

The Democracy and the National Loan.

While one portion of the Democratic party, and especially the Rebel wing, accept the doctrine of Frank Blair, that the main question at issue is the destruction of the reconstructed governments established in the South by the Congressional policy, another portion, of no inconsiderable importance, lay special stress upon financial issues, and labor unceasingly to give prominence to the doctrine that the Government bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. Horatio Seymour, who in his letter of acceptance referred so often to "thinking men," as a class whose opinions possessed supreme value, that he evidently wished to convey the impression that he belonged to this important portion of the human family, made an earnest effort before the New York Convention assembled, to impress his party associates and present supporters, with the folly and injustice of their attempts to insert the Pendleton plank in their political platform. But his efforts proved unavailing, and his opposition to the iniquitous scheme of repudiation was silenced by the questionable honor of a Democratic Presidential nomination. There is now, therefore, scarcely a single authoritative voice in the opposition raised against the general Democratic clamor for dishonoring the national bonds. While the Rebels deem this issue of secondary importance to the object nearest and dearest to their hearts, of restoring Southern State Governments that shall be disloyal to the core, and in every ramification, they do not pretend to offer any objection to the decreed financial policy of their party, for they stand at all times ready to injure and punish in every possible manner those who were true to the nation in the hour of its peril. The Democratic party, North and South, has, therefore, become essentially a party of repudiation, and it is a matter of paramount importance to all who are interested in the maintenance of the public credit to prevent the triumph of that organization. We are aware that attempts are still made to run with the hare as well as the hounds, and to promote on the one hand the circulation of Democratic organs, which fill every edition with attacks upon so-called "bloated bondholders," while privately these revolutionary doctrines are characterized as mere buncombe, devised to split the ears of the groundlings; but he must be blind, indeed, to the signs of the times who does not clearly perceive that, exclusive of a few individual exceptions, the Democratic party, as a mass, favor repudiation, while the Republicans, as a party, strenuously oppose it.

One of the greatest defects of the modern Democratic organization is that it is under the control of leaders who have no real sympathy with the people, no regard for their true interests, and no accurate knowledge of their real wants and sympathies. The controlling spirits of the party, North and South, are aristocrats of the most malignant type, who habitually use their more ignorant associates for purposes which the latter never fully comprehend. It is only in this double ignorance of the upper-crust and under-crust Democracy that the fallacy that there is a marked distinction and antagonism between the bondholders and the people could have originated.

The number of subscribers to the national loan has been estimated at three millions. It embraced almost every man or woman of the North possessing a small amount of surplus means, during the flush times of the war, who sincerely and earnestly desired the triumph of the Union cause. The financial annals of the world would be searched in vain for anything approaching the unanimity with which the patriotic American people contributed their money, in large and small sums, to sustain the Government. The poor man was even more ready to buy his fifty or hundred dollar bond than the rich man to invest in his five thousand dollar bond, and a very large proportion of the large bonds were indeed purchased by Savings Institutions or similar corporate bodies, which were acting as the accredited agents of small depositors.

A variety of motives combined to ensure these immense subscriptions. The Government loans were advertised everywhere as a first-class investment, payable principal and interest in gold, and full faith being awarded to these promises, we well remember that the predominant sentiment of the period was:—"We will stake all we can command upon the triumph of the Government, for if it fails everything will be worthless, while, if it succeeds, we know that it will faithfully redeem its plighted faith!" But although thrift and prudence may have united with patriotism in stimulating and producing the flow of treasure into the national coffers, shall the nation forever blast its future, and check the nobler impulses of its citizens, by teaching the terrible lesson that it is unwilling, in the times of peace and prosperity, to redeem pledges made in a period of gloom and adversity? It was the proud boast of the country, after Lee's surrender, that not only had the armies of the Union triumphed, but that its financial friends had shared in the glory and profit of the national victory, while capital invested in Rebel loans was annihilated by the same blow that vanquished Rebel cohorts. The country could commit no more fatal error than to adopt a financial policy that would prove this just judgment a delusion and a snare.

The Rebel Commissioner and the Exchange of Prisoners.

Whatever else they may lack the Rebel leaders and politicians have never been wanting in audacity. Next to their cruelty it is their predominating characteristic. Few, however, have shown a more brazen front than the late Commissioner of exchange of prisoners on behalf of the Confederacy, Robert Ould, who, if we remember rightly, had been Prosecuting Attorney of the District Court of the United States, at Washington, during the Buchanan administration, but who abandoned that office and made his exit to Richmond about the time the Confederacy was being organized, on account of his overweening love for treason. This Rebel Commissioner being now quite willing to resume his old position, or to gain some other office under the United States Government as it would be reconstructed on a Rebel basis if Horatio Seymour should unfortunately be elected President of the United States, has undertaken, as his share of the political campaign, to arraign the conduct of General Grant in reference to the exchange of prisoners. Without entering elaborately into the merits of the question he attempts to discuss, it is an amply sufficient answer to all his allegations to simply refer those who are anxious for correct information on such subjects to the conduct of Rebel officials as established by the sworn testimony taken from Union prisoners by a Commission of Inquiry composed of physicians of the highest authority, which was appointed by the Sanitary Commission. Nothing further will be needed to satisfy any rational mind that the statements of Mr. Ould and his associates deserve no more credence than the allegations of a gang of pirates as to their treatment of the passengers of scuttled ships, or the protestations of a band of fiendish savages in regard to their treatment of white captives. The men who robbed, starved, and murdered Union prisoners at Libby, Belle Isle, and Andersonville, are capable of anything, and we have no more faith in their arguments or assertions than in their humanity.

The election of Seymour means war. If he is chosen President there can be no doubt but that the reconstructed Governments will be overturned at the point of the bayonet if need be. We have Blair's word for it. The attempt to overturn them will cause a negro war—and justly. What then? We will be plunged into another vortex of strife, worse even than that from which we have escaped. Elect Grant, and the disappointed Rebels will yield to the decision of the loyal North, and Reconstruction, now so auspiciously progressing, will be happily completed. Which shall it be—peace or war?

Hon. John S. Carlisle, Democratic Senator of the United States from West Virginia, is out in a letter declaring that he must support Grant and Colfax. He says in a dozen words what will be recognized as true by ten thousand Democrats like himself:—"*The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant. The radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour.*" The result of this single fact is that all the real conservatives will lend their aid to Grant.

All the loyal citizens who vote for Seymour do what they can to ratify the nomination and approve the conduct of Clement L. Vallandigham. He it was who put Seymour in nomination, and those who favor his nominee do what they can to encourage him. Let the war Democrats remember this.

Said Henry Stanbery, Ex-Attorney-General, four years ago, "When you come to vote, ask what candidate Jefferson Davis and the Rebels would wish elected, and vote against that man." We apply that test now. Which, Grant or Seymour, do the Southern Rebels Cobb, Davis, Ould, and their fellows, favor? Let the people answer, and vote against that man.

The Rebels, captured and paroled and still under their oath, now attempt to dictate to their captors. They tell us that it is the duty of the North, *if we love the Constitution*, to secure the election of Seymour and Blair. How long in the annals of the world has it been since paroled Rebels teach their captors?

The Irish Harvest.—The total area under cereal crops in 1867 amounted to 2,102,148 acres, a decrease of 77,756 acres on the year 1366, but wheat, oats, and bere gave a larger yield by 0·4 cwt., 0·5 cwt., and 0·2 cwt. per acre, respectively, than in 1866. Wheat, oats, barley, bere, and rye, taken together, produced 8,932,805 quarters, being a net increase of 156,543 quarters in 1867, compared with the previous year. The following is the total produce of the principal crops grown here during the past two years, showing the increase and decrease in 1867:—

	1866 Quarters.	1867. Quart's.	Inc. Quart's.	Dec. Quart's.
Wheat	805 719	725,847	.....	79,863
Oats	7,284 835	7,435,535	150 700	.....
Barley	654 980	742 487	87,507	.....
Bere	11 016	9 705	.....	1,311
Rye	19,741	19 231	.....	490
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	3 668 594	3.147 458	78. 64	.....
Turn'ps	3 786,464	3,9 9 600	123 138	.....
Mangel wu zel	250,342	238,737	.....	11,585
Cabbage	382 364	228 185	.....	156 178
Flax	40,991	35,397	.....	5,594
Hay	3,578,622	3,070,169	191,538	.....

Educational Gifts.—The *Congregational Quarterly* publishes a list of benefactions to American literary institutions during the past five years, compiled chiefly from the reports of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education. The total makes the large sum of $15,212,500. These are individual gifts, and in addition to State appropriations. They are distributed as follows:—

Colleges	$8,858 000
Theological Seminaries	1,359,500
Academies	1,850 000
Societies	540 000
Education	2,220 000
Schools	385,000

Hon. John Wentworth is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Illinois First District, now represented by Mr. Judd, and it is said that he is using his extensive acquaintance and influence and abundant means to effect it. He was the Representative in Congress for ten years, from 1843 to 1855, afterwards Mayor of Chicago, and prominent in other positions, and again, from 1865 to 1867 member of Congress.

Ohio is ready for the fight. The Republican nominations for Congress have all been made except in the Third and Tenth Districts, now represented by General Schenck and Mr. Ashley. The following are the candidates:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
1.	Benj Eggleston,	P. W. Strader,
2.	Job E. Stevenson,	Samuel F. Cary,
3.	—— ——	C. L. Vallandigham,
4.	Wm. Lawrence,	John S. Leedom,
5.	T. E. Griswold,	—— ——
6.	John A. Smith,	Nelson Barrere,
7.	James J. Winans,	John H. Thomas,
8.	John Beatty,	John H. Banton,
9.	Wm. H. Gibson,	Warren P. Noble,
10.	—— ——	Truman H. Hoag,
11.	John T. Wilson,	John Sands,
12.	Nelson J. Turner,	Philadn. Van Trump.
13.	Charles Cooper,	George W. Morgan,
14.	Martin Welker,	Lyman R. Critchfield,
15.	E. H. Moore,	Martin D. Follett,
16.	John A. Bingham,	Josiah M. Estep,
17.	Josiah H. Ambler,	—— ——
18.	William H. Upson,	—— ——
19.	James A. Garfield,	—— ——

The State election takes place October 13.

Sarcasm.—The following article in the N. Y. *World* to-day is "good." It is a most unwarrantable sarcasm on the *ingrate* style of the *Tribune*:—

H. G.'s Last Personal.—What a forlorn sketch is this! Because Hiram Ulysses hopes to escape responsibility for the misdeeds of "Simpson Sam," here is H. G. seeking to evade the public eye under the transparent disguise of "Bobby." Bobby forsooth! as if any man in his senses could read the following "personal" without recognizing its author!—

Mary—I saw your personal, but it is of no avail; your informer is a liar. BOBBY.

The style is the man. "You lie, you villain." "Seymour is a liar." "Voorhees lies." Everybody lies, lies, lies, lies! Who but H. G. could thus address a lady, even by way of kindness, and through the "personals" of the *Herald*? Suppose one should see a personage in the uniform of a General performing somersaults before a bottle with an imp in it? would it "avail" for that personage to protest that his name was Sidney Sam and not Ulysses Simpson? So, in like manner, when "Bobby" tells "Mary" that her "informer lies," we all know at once who "Bobby" must be just as well as if we had met him straggling out of Windust's with a shabby white hat set far back on his head and insubordinate trousers on his irreconcilable legs.

Jail Birds.—The inmates of the State Prison, Connecticut, now number only about 160—the usual average is 200 to 225. Two causes for this decrease are mentioned—one is, that the late Legislature pardoned out about everybody who had any friends or money, and the other that criminals can now testify in their own behalf, and some talk so plausibly that juries do not convict.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 2:0 CHESNUT Street.—Regular monthly meeting Monday evening, August 24th, at 8 o'clock. Essay by J. HENRY SMITH, Esq. subject—"Facts about life." Subject for discussion—"Which is the stronger element in forming character, Education or Constitution?" Vocal and instrumental music. The public are invited. 8 22 2t

SEVENTH AND WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. S. J. NICHOLLS, D. D. of St. Louis, will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 P. M. *

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL M. E. CHURCH, located on WARREN Street Beverly, N. J., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday 23d inst. Preaching at 10 30 A. M. by the Rev. THEO. STEVENS, and at 3 30 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. MILLER.
Children's services at 2 P. M.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER EIGHTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets—Services every Sunday in the year, Morning and Evening. Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, of Brooklyn, will preach To-morrow, August 23, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. T. A. LEGGETT, of Cape May. Strangers are welcome. *

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN will preach next Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—At the Hall, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and quarter to 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN streets.—Public worship To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D. *

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Divine service will be resumed To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADVICE TO LOVERS.—NEVER RISK a scolding by neglecting to supply your betrothed with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. It is a sad thing for an engaged couple to have a misunderstanding about a (s)cent. Sold by all druggists. 15

A GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM, Will be held on the Ground of the ASYLUM, AT TACONY, ON MONDAY, August 24, 1868.
Admission, 25 cts. Children under 10 years, free.
Trains will leave Kensington Depot at 8:30, 10:15 A. M.; 1 2:30, 4, and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Tacony at 8:32, 8 25, 6, 7 25, and 9:47 P. M.
Fare 25 cts.; Children 12 cts. Good to go and return.
If the weather should be unfavorable on that day, the Festival will be held the next fair day. [8 21 2t*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, August 26, At 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
8 19 7t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, September 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors, to serve until the next annual election.
ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, August 20, 1868. 8 20 3t

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868.
Holders of not less than thirty coupons United States Bonds, due 1st proximo, can now present them at this Office for examination and count.
If found correct, they will be paid when due.
C. McKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer U. S.
8 21 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
8 28 10] Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 4 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

GRANT AND COLFAX.—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—In pursuance to a call signed by a large number of well-known Republican citizens, a meeting was held this date at the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, when it was
Resolved, That the Campaign Club of 1860 be reorganized for active duty, and Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN was unanimously elected President and Chief Marshal of the Campaign Club of 1868.
The Republicans of every Ward are urged to form companies promptly, and report for further information to the Chief Marshal.
Due notice will be given of the next general meeting.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, President.
WILLIAM V. CAMPBELL, Secretary. 8 22 6t

A CARD.—MY NAME HAS BEEN brought into the discussion of the unhappy events that have occurred in Philadelphia during the last few days. The whole matter has been as great a shock to me as to any one, and there is some mystery about it yet to be unravelled.
Time will be my vindicator. In the meantime, to protect our creditors, an assignment has been made by both houses. JOHN F. CABOT,
No. 24 DEY Street, New York.
August 22, 1868. * 1t*

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT.

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country.

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.,

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwflm BOSTON.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

25 CENTS—HARPER FOR SEPTEMBER, AND ALL THE OTHER MAGAZINES, AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES, AT
G. W. PITCHER'S
CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,
8 21 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20thstu3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14 tf

WANTS.

FOR COTTON-SPINNING FACTORIES.

The subscriber desires to obtain a position as Manager or Superintendent of a Cotton-Spinning Factory in the United States. Having been employed as such for the last fifteen years in three of the most prominent fine and hose-yarn factories in Switzerland and Saxony (one of which he is at present managing) and commencing a special routine and experience in this branch of business, besides a thorough knowledge of the construction and latest improvements in the machinery used therein, he considers himself capable of conducting such a manufactory to the best advantage of the owner. His health and age will suit. First-class references will be given upon addressing
T. HUG,
Director of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Schoenthal, at Wiltzschdorf i'Waldkirchen (Saxony). [8 22 2t*

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

$20,000, 10,000, $5000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on Mortgage.
LEWIS H. REGNER,
8 22 stu2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

BLACKING.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or Imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6trp

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

DIRECTORS.

JAY COOKE	Philadelphia,
C. H. CLARK	Philadelphia,
F. RATCHFORD STARR	Philadelphia,
WM. G. MOORHEAD	Philadelphia,
GEORGE F. TYLER	Philadelphia,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK	Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS	Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE	Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER	Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES	Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE	New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK	New York.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. N. Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.
The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.
Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*
The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.
Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO, Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.
J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.
STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 8 ws rp For Minnesota.

CLOTHING.

THE OHIO GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL!

There's a girls' Boarding-School in the State of Ohio,
Where they torture the boarders till each has to cry
Oh!
With a corset so tight,
(They don't care how it pinches),
And heels to the height
Of three or four inches!
This horrible corset
Wouldn't go on,
Except that they force it
And lace it tight down.
So tightly they lace
That they're black in the face,
And then they endeavor to travel with grace;
With a gay, stylish air, so jaunty and frolicsome,
And the new "Grecian Bend," as if they had colic some,
With squeezed lungs and faces,
And cramp in each toe
They make painful grimaces
Wherever they go.
Poor things! If they stay at the school in Ohio,
It's much to be feared they'll presently die, Oh!
Not so with our men and our boys, for of course it
Never was heard, that a man wore a corset!
We clothe them with splendor, and fit them with ease,
And let them wear garments as loose as they please,
And so cheap!

If you want to know exactly how cheap they are, come and see for yourself, and clothe yourself with wisdom, and a new suit, at our

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED,
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

NOTICE.—THE BEST PLACE TO GET good TAILORING, at moderate prices, is at HIMMELWRIGHT'S, No. 234 N. FOURTH St. [22 3t*

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.
THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.
In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.
Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.
The instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms,
BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
Diplomas awarded on graduation
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
COLLEGE NOW OPEN. 8 19 wsm6t
Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying practically furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 w[m4w Head Master.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT TO DISCONtinue the duties of his School, offers for rent the desirably located Rooms, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Market streets. Fixtures, etc., for sale on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN F. HILLARY, on the premises, or to JOS. DAVISON, Morton Post Office, W. C. and P. Railroad. 8 19 5t*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.,)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM,
DEVILED TONGUE,
DEVILED LOBSTERS,
SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.
These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 19wa tf

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Have you seen the Grecian Bend yet? have you heard of it? do you know what it is? The idea is a very beautiful one; the attempts to realize it are, I am sorry to say, generally failures. Listen. The Grecian Bend, of which so much is being said and written, is that exquisitely flexible curvature of the female form so perfectly indicated in the attitude of so many a Grecian statue. It would be too much, perhaps, to say that ladies who possess it to perfection are born with it, and that to attain it is an impossibility. Still the gifts of nature *are* the great assistants here, and no amount of padding and other arrangements which I dare not particularize, will suffice to get up a successful imitation. Ristori possessed it to perfection. Her attitude as *Phædra* was full of it, so that the whole house would be in an ecstacy of applause during the silence of her tragic pantomime. The Grecian Bend is the great object of every young lady's ambition in and around New York, and consequently the Grecian Bend will extend North and South, and East and West, until this last ripple of fashion breaks itself upon the shore of obsoleteness and another takes its place. The Grecian Bend is a very cruel fashion to an ill-formed woman; to one who is short or dumpy, or scrawny in the arms and neck. Still, let us not laugh at the unbeautiful, who are striving after beauty in spite of nature, and with all the aids of art. Think for one moment what would be the effect of a *Roman* Bend, let us say, were it to become imperative among gentlemen. Think of the confusion of countenance and the confusion of legs that the most imperturbable of lady-killers would be put to, and then laugh at the unsuccessful Grecian Bend if you can.

If there are any ladies in Philadelphia who attend swimming school there, I advise them to take warning by the sad case of a Mrs. Nessen, in this city, who claims to have been assaulted by the keeper of a natatorium at the foot of Sixty-sixth street. Of course the story has two sides. Mrs. Nessen's side is that the keeper of the natatorium, Henry Gebhard, by name, charged her with having taken her sister with her to the swimming school and there regaled her with a bath, without paying therefor, and on her assuring him that this was not the case he grabbed a drawn sword lying conveniently near and commenced a murderous assault upon her, when her husband came to her relief. Mr. Gebhard's side is that Mrs. Nessen was in the habit, in express violation of the rules of the establishment, of bringing her female friends there without permission or introduction, and of aiding and abetting them to take baths on her own season ticket. He says that on his remonstrating with her, she called him a nasty man, or a mean fellow, or a low fellow, or something to that effect; and that he merely retorted by suggesting that there was an intimate resemblance between them, then, in that respect. He furthermore charges that, so far from picking up a drawn sword, he picked up a fencing foil, which foil had a button on it, which button he merely flourished harmlessly before the eyes of Mr. Nessen, when the latter rushed up in defense of his wife. Nevertheless, the injured Nessens took out a warrant for the arrest of one Henry Gebhard, in that he did maliciously assault, etc. The magistrate, blandly dismissed the case, however, intimating at the same time that the word Nessen was not properly a noun of multitude, signifying many, and that a season ticket made out in that name could only be construed as applying to one individual, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

Perhaps you may have heard of a Mrs. Margaret Gamble, who was recently buried at Greenwood Cemetery. This Mrs. Gamble was wealthy, and had been twice married. At the time of her death her second husband was living and likewise her two brothers. Some time before her death she executed a will bequeathing a portion of her property to her brothers and the remainder to her husband. Changing her mind however, she revoked the first will and executed a second, leaving all her property to her husband. Very soon after this she died. The shortness of the interval between her execution of the last will and her death, together with other suspicious circumstances, aroused her brothers' distrust, and they insisted upon the immediate disinterment of the corpse. The dreary work was performed, and the contents of the stomach was submitted to medical tests. The subtlest chemistry that was applied, however, failed to detect the slightest trace of poison, and the brothers were quite as much foiled with respect to the dead Mrs. Gamble, as the public and the press have been in regard to the dead Mr. Spicer. Lord Lytton, in one of his prefaces to his "Lucretia," benevolently intimates that throughout the work he has nowhere hinted at the names of the poisons by which his Children of Night accomplished their murderous purposes. The reporters, the physicians, and the Coroner have been equally considerate with respect to the possible poison that may lurk in the re-entombed remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Gamble. If the suspicions in regard to her husband be correct, he must be an extremely accomplished meddler among drugs, or else, as is more probable, the medical men applied only the best chemical ferrets they knew of, and not the best existing.

Going, going, gone, is the present state of things with respect to the cattle disease. But how long it will remain gone can only be a matter of conjecture. The Board of Health seems to have done all it can in this respect, and to have somewhat atoned for the criminal indifference it has shown in other respects. Dr. Swinburne, the health officer at quarantine, is at present making the tour of the State for the purpose of applying and perfecting the arrangements made by the State commission for the prevention of the disease. Two of the three infected herds which were discovered advancing toward the city, have been placed in strict quarantine, and the third one, which had already been stationed in one of the upper drove yards of the city, has, for the most part been slaughtered. I rather think that the report of a horse-flesh dinner being improvised (as an experiment prospective of the use of the horse as an edible, in case of a rinderpest), partakes something of the character of a *canard*.

A very curious death has happened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sewer leading from the dry-dock was being cleaned out, and the men who were cleaning it found it necessary to use a diving-bell in order to ascertain precisely the amount and nature of the *debris* collected at the bottom. The diving-bell contained two men, who, immediately upon being lowered, commenced frantically pulling at the signal-rope. Whether or not the diving-bell was hoisted up immediately I cannot say; but when it was, one of the men was discovered dead, and the other for some time was supposed to be dying. The valve which admits the air from the surface to the inside of the diving-bell had become tightly closed, and a very short space of time in the foul air which the divers were compelled to breathe was enough to despatch one of them at least.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, the editress of the *Revolution* in this city, has been doing more than any other woman, or any man, has been able to do viz.:—getting a Chinese opinion on American women. She walked right up to Chih Tajin, and asked him, through the interpreter, what he thought of the women of this country. His reply was excessively complimentary, courtier-like, and mollifying. To use a boldly original phrase, it was equally creditable to his head and his heart. All this, however, is matter of public news, and I should not reiterate it here, were it not the fact that the philosophic Chih has repeatedly expressed the same opinion in strictly private circles. He and his *confreres* are astonished at the American women, at their timid boldness, and shy *espieglerie*, and if the Tennysonian time shall ever come when nationalities shall be lost sight of in the federation of the world, the Chinese woman's brain will begin to expand with her uncrippled feet, and such tea as was never brewed before shall be drank by a Sorosis of Pekin.

The season at the New York Theatre, which usually is attended by great crowds of men, abruptly terminated the other night, in consequence of the manager's appropriating all the money in the till. He says he did so because the lessee broke faith with him; and the lessee says the theatre is closed because the manager took the money. It don't matter much, except that every one will feel sorry to hear of such a *fracas* occurring at a theatre where that good old Mary Wells was playing.

The repertory of amusements for the coming fall and winter is full. Never were such singing, dancing, and acting as we are shortly to enjoy. Tietiens, Kellogg, Booth, Jefferson, Henrichs, Von Berndorf, Scott Siddons, Lydia Thompson, Susan Galton, Miss Mariott, and Morasini, the "Coquette of Egypt," are a few of the names.

Dr. Bellows has returned from his long tour. He is looking splendidly, and doing splendidly in the preparation of his letters for the press.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between North and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FURNISHING CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISHMENT—KERR'S CHINA HALL No 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and those in need of China and Glass, that we have now open our Fall supply, which we offer to the public retail at the wholesale importers' prices.

FRENCH CHINA.

In this particular branch we invite special attention, as our stock is the largest and most complete in the country, being imported direct by ourselves from the best manufacturers in France, we are enabled to sell it at very little over the cost of White Earthenware. Our shapes are new and entirely our own, not to be found elsewhere.

Decorated Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Chamber Ware, the largest assortment of new shapes and patterns constantly on hand.

RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

Particular care is taken to keep a large and full assortment, and purchasers may rely on finding at all times the newest and most choice patterns. We also have two of the best glass engravers in the country at work on the premises, and can engrave initials, etc., to order at an hour's notice. The great extent and variety of our stock can only be judged of by a personal examination and comparison with other establishments, which we solicit.

JAMES K KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection, is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

A NEW THING OUT—While there have been decided improvements in all the wearing apparel of ladies, none have been so noticeable as those made in skirts. Of these there are all styles and shades; but that which has proved to be the most attractive to the eye, as well as durable, is the Grand Duchess, otherwise known as the Melton Print skirts. They are manufactured of Melton cloth, with a printed border, which very much resembles embroidery, in fact at a little distance, one is most likely to take it for embroidery. These goods are really beautiful, and eclipse anything of the kind ever before manufactured in the country, and it is doubtful whether Europe can produce their equal. The patent-right has been secured, and the articles are on exhibition in this city, at the store of Farnham, Kirkham & Co., No. 232 Chesnut street; No. 59 Leonard street, N. Y., and No. 149 Devonshire street, Boston.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

CURTAINS, Shades, and Bedding, at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE put in complete repair, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Buyers would do well to attend C. D Meulee & Co.'s large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, on Monday morning, August 24, at 10 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—Gentlemen visiting our establishment do so with the most perfect confidence in being honestly and fairly dealt with. The price of each garment is always marked in plain figures upon the ticket. Every man his own salesman at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

HUTTON—BROWN.—August 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. J. ATWOOD HUTTON to Miss BELL B. BROWN, all of this city.

STEEL—BAIRD.—On Tuesday evening, August 18, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. De Lange, Mr. JOHN S. STEEL, of Philadelphia to Miss EMMA L. BAIRD, of Pittsburg.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Saturday morning, August 22, at 5½ o'clock, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, in his 86th year.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, John Alexander, No. 4808 Stiverton avenue, West Philadelphia. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

BLEE.—On the 20th instant, BERNARD BLEE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1642 Lombard street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

COMPTON.—On the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., ALICE BERTHA, daughter of Dr. C. B. and R. A. Compton, aged 2 years 8 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1347 Vine street, on Sunday, August 23, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FOX.—On the 19th instant JOHN S. FOX, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2834 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Franklin Cemetery.

HILBURN.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, JOSEPH SHELMERDINE, infant son of Charles and Mary Hilburn, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Interment on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock.

LUCKENBACH.—On the 21st instant, WILLIE HARRIS, son of John L. and Lillie E. Luckenbach, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 1722 Warnock street.

MACNICHOL.—On the 17th instant, at Camden, N. J., Mr. JAMES MACNICHOL, aged 27 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends, Franklin Steam Fire Company, No. 12; Workmen of Starr's Foundry; and the Letter Carriers of Station K, Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. William H. Jones, No. 804 Federal street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cross at Upper Ferry, Market street, and proceed to Methodist Union Ground Philadelphia.

RIVELL.—On the 19th instant, ADAM RIVELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Ragan Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1609 Latona street, below Federal, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

STEWART.—On the evening of the 21st instant, Mrs. MARGARET STEWART, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1713 Latimer street, on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, A very superior Four-story Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1426 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, near Fifteenth street. Apply to M. H. HOFFMAN, 8 8 sw No. 324 WALNUT Street, second story.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above Frankstone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, Coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. 8 22 2t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—WELL ESTABLISHED DRY Goods Store on EIGHTH Street, doing a large business; central location. For particulars apply at No. 140 N. EIGHTH Street. 8 19 4t*

LOST.

LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25 3mp

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1 tf

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers,

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 2 6p

E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought same price as Gold.

GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received and interest allowed.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SALE OF

First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,

First Mortgage Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
6 13 6 TREASURER.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

2 tuths

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 sw PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
3 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

FOR

Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Having purchased TWO THOUSAND YARDS ASSORTED GOODS, in small pieces, comprising CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS and SUITINGS, will have the whole arranged for sale on

MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 24.

To prevent this stock interfering with our regular FALL TRADE, it will be sold at such prices as will effect an early closing out.

Store open at 7 A. M.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 22 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 23 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN

THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make room

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

998 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 samw NO. 825 ARCH STREET

FALL GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, and RETAILERS,

OFFER,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

THE WISE SAWS AND WAGGERIES OF THE MOST NOTED WAGS, COLLATED AND COMPILED BY THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

UNDENIABLE.—Some of our contemporaries have recently published some interesting communications concerning the adulteration of food, and one paper has contained some rather surprising articles on London milk. In our opinion, however, the best article on mik is—cream.

THE DREGS OF SOCIETY.—Champagne at two-and-one.

NEVER MIND.—Hot days and cool drinks have something to answer for. Lord Napier, of Magdala, visited the Wimbledon Camp on the Wednesday, and "when he was going away," the band struck up, "See the Conquering Hero *comes*."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Punch has received several communications touching the extreme heat of the weather. From a voluminous mass of correspondence he selects for the edification of his readers a few of the more remarkable ones:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH," BARKING, July 22.—Sir:—Last Saturday my mother-in-law came on a visit. In a short time it became so hot that I was obliged to leave home. You may make what use you please of this.
Yours, J. STUBBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH," EXETER, July 20.—Mr. Punch:—It was so warm here last week that Brown (who set up in opposition to me a year back) and I quite forgot our long-standing coolness.
I enclose my card.
Yours truly, GALEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Punch:—I have a droll friend of the name of Pond. I never knew him so dry as he has been lately.
Yours, WAGSTAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Old Chap:—Excuse the liberty, but wouldn't you like to be iced *Punch* this weather? You know *me*.
Yours, OLD SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Dear Brother Punch:—Rather a good idea of Brother Wilde's letting us take off our wigs in Court, eh? What we might term an unexpected "refresher."
Yours without prejuoice,
R. ARTHUR PORUS.

RACY BIT OF FOREIGN NEWS.—A week or so back, a rather novel race took place between a One-Horse Car and a Velocipede; the former was driven by a Monsieur Car-rere, and the latter propelled by a Monsieur Car-canade. Comical names under the circumstances. They started from Castres—it ought to have been Car-tres—but it wasn't. Their destination was *Toulouse*, though their object was *to win*. However, the gentleman with the horse came in first. A spectator, who had recently seen *Mazeppa*, was so impressed with the rapidity of the winner, that he shouted out, in the language of the soul-stirring drama in question,

"Again he urges on his wild Carrere!"

THE WEATHER ABROAD.—A great Reign-fall is shortly expected in Spain.

RIDDLE.

When does an editor play a singular trick with grammar?

[*Chorus of impenitent Contributors.*—"When he tries to improve our contributions."

That's not it.]

When he Declines an Article.

A GOOD CUTTING REASON.

Alice. "Angela, what have I done to offend you? You have avoided me the whole evening."

Angela. "I'm not offended, but your dress perfectly kills mine, and I really can't be seen with you."

COOL!—That excellent but audacious fellow, Barnby Willows, had the courage to ask his friends to a housewarming in the height of the tropical weather.

DOING THINGS BY HALVES.—An old saying bids people "throw out tubs to catch a whale." The Admiralty in ship-building, observes this proverb in part. It throws out tubs, but catches no whales.

TONIC FOR THE INSOLENT.—Sarcy-parilla.

From "Fun."

ABROAD THOUGHTS FROM HOME.

[MR. Browning will, we trust, pardon the impudence of the parody, when he reflects that "anything for *coolness*," is the maxim in such weather.]

Oh, to be in Iceland,
Out of this fierce glare,
For whoever wakes in Iceland
Sees each blessed morning there,
Round the lowest boughs and the brushwood stems
Hang the icicle's cool, pellucid gems;
While the snowflake sleeps on the mountain's brow
In Iceland—now.

And the frozen pools in the chilly hollows
Are worth all the summer drinks one swallows.
See where the blooming peasant drives his sledge
Skimming the fields—and look beyond the rover,
Across the ocean, at th' horizon's edge—
That's an iceberg, that's almost toppled over!
Oh, such a cool deligat conid we but capture
Here, 'twould indeed be rapture!
For though the fishmonger's rough ice will do,
And Wenham Lake will satisfy a few;
Yet Nature's "cup"—refrigerative showers—
Is better than e'en "ice-cream soda"—powers!

MOTTO FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.—"Nunquam dor-*Mayo*."

THE GOURMAND'S WEAKNESS.—A Table *dote*.

"AS LIKE AS TWO MURPHIES."

Once a Murphy there was, who was wont to declare
If the weather 'd be foul, or the weather 'd be fair;
He flourished about eighteen thirty.
But the Murphy who now gives us warnings about
"The signs of the times" has a nasty look-out,
For his utterance always is "dirty."

MORLEYING A POET.—Professor Morley of University College has sent to the *Times* an unpublished poem of Milton's, which he discovered at the British Museum. The poem is proved to be Milton's—*morely* or lessly—by internal evidence—but especially lessly.

UNDER A SPELL.

First Local Magnate. "'Tween you and me, our friend there ain't such a fool as he looks. In my opinion he's more N than F!"

Second ditto. "I don't twig, exackly."

First ditto. "Why, not to put too fine a p'int on it—more *knave* than *fool*!"

CUT IT SHORT!—Somebody has discovered a means of cutting glass by the employment of hot air. It is usual with the glass of fashion and the mould of form to adopt the coolest air where "cutting" is the object.

ON A DEBATED POEM.

Said Morley, "Milton's lines are these!"
Said Winchilsea, "They're not the cheese!"
Said Morley, "Lo! these lines are Milton!"
Said Brit. Mus. Bond, "They're not the Stilton!"
But Morley plunges in the fight—
To prove it is the cheese he shows his mite!

AWFUL EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.—It will scarcely be credited—but it is a fact, nevertheless—that the *Illustrated London News* of the week before last did not contain a single ship. This unusual occurrence must be put down to the long drought.

EPIGRAM.

WRITTEN AT WIMBLEDON BY A RAD NIGGER.

The times are sadly out of joint—
The joint's in want of ointment:
When Peers beat Commons by a point
It 'pears as dis-a-point-meant.

RIGHT TO A SHADE.—Who should have suffered least from the late tropical heat?—Those who are on the "shady side" of thirty.

THE MILTONIAN CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of *Fun*.—Sir:—The mortuary *jeu d'esprit* which I lately discovered at the British museum, Great Russell street, W. C., is undoubtedly in the handwriting of the late Milton, author of "Paradise Lost." The humor of the production consists in a confusion of the first and third persons singular. I found the verses written on a fly-leaf of Mr. Milton's very own poems, and signed with his very own initials, which are J. M. The style is unmistakable. I should like a statue, please, for this discovery. Your obedient servant,
PROFESSOR MAWLEY.

To the Editor of *Fun*.—Sir:—The Milton business is a dead swindle, and the J. is a P. Everybody knows that P. M. stands for Pall Mall. The verses in question are evidently copied from a *Gazette* of the period, written by gents for gents. Look at the Cockney rhymes, too; Mr. Milton surely never committed such rubbish. What is the meaning of "o-rific?" Thyme never grows in a wood, and "plenteously" is utter nonsense. J. M. couldn't have done it, Sir, unless he was off his chump.
Don't go giving Mawley a statue. Give *me* one, if you like, for finding him out in his trick.
Your obedient servant, WINKLESEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "FUN."—Sir:—Hang Winklesea! I'll swear the P is a J. Do you think I don't know Milton's pothooks-and-hangers by this time? He was constantly doing Cockney rhymes; I should call "compare" and "sepulchre" exquisitely melodious. "Orific" is obviously meant for "prolific." Milton always used a diphthong instead of "pro" (Goodness only knows why!), and always crossed an *f* to make it look like a *t*. Thyme grows in all sorts of places, and "plenteously" means a jolly lot. "Off his chump" is vulgar. How about that statue?
Yours obediently.
P.ro-fessor (*more Miltonico* O-fessor),
MAWLEY.

[VERDICT.—Not unlike Milton, but possibly some one else. Initials undoubtedly O. C., and the entire poem somewhat in Cromwell's manner. Rhymes excruciating; probably intended for blank verse. Nothing doing in statues at present.—FUN.]

From "The Tomahawk."

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.

Testament.—An act which proves the value of a husband.

Theatre.—A place of exhibition where the only serious comedy is played in the front of the house.

Thin.—A quality which, in woman's vintage only, recommends a good whine.

Thought.—A bird which flies too rapidly for woman to put any salt on its tail.

Time.—Woman's rival: for no tight-lacing can compare with the waist of time.

Tinsel.—The patent of stage nobility—but all the world is a stage.

Tobacco.—A pleasant weed before marriage, a foul habit after. N. B. Widows' weeds are the only ones which don't end in smoke.

Tombstone.—The stamp on Death's little bill.

Tongue.—The unruly member for Plymouth.

Tooth, Teeth.—Singular, a tusk. Perfect-plural, a set of pearls.

Treasure.—The husband who has left you a widow.

Truth.—An invisible girl condemned in hatred of chignons and false charms to remain at the bottom of a well.

QUESTIONS FOR SIR JOHN PAKINGTON (WAR MINISTER).

Explain the difference between round shot and spherical?

Do conical shot arrive at a greater velocity when fired from smooth-bore guns?

Given a 12-inch gun, what will be the diameter of the shell discharged?

What is the formula for extracting the root of a Palliser shot from a Rodman gun, and *vice versa*?

Do you know a gun-stock from a wad?

CELIBACY VS. MATRIMONY.

The whole controversy resolves itself into a question of tastes and habits. A bachelor with £100 a year who manages to live within his income will generally find it safe to marry on it, while a bachelor with £500 a year who gets into debt had better remain single, if he does not wish to drag his wife and family into poverty and want. *Voilà tout!*

From Divers Directions.

—During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For Heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause a hoarse voice replied, "Nothing madam, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

HOW HE PLAYED.—Ole Bull was once seeing the sights at Donnybrook fair, when he was attracted by the sound of a very loud violin in a tent. He entered and said to the player, "My good friend, do you play by note?" "The divil a note, sir." "Do you play by ear, then?" "Never an ear, your Honor." "How do you play, then?" "By main strength, be jabers!"

—A young lady being asked by a feminine acquaintance whether she had any original poetry in her album, replied, "No; but some of my friends have favored me with original spelling."

—A soldier on trial for drunkenness was addressed by the magistrate:—"Prisoner, you have the charge of habitual drunkenness preferred, what have you to say in defense?" "Nothing please your Honor, but habitual thirst."

GREEDY.—During a series of wet days a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella-maker. "Yes, that's all very well, sir," he replied; "but then there's nothing whatever doing in parasols."

—The tourist who picked up Italian, has recently dropped some expressions in that language.

—The principal difference between a luxury and a necessary is the price.

A NATURAL ARTIST—One who draws his breath.

—The usual Leap-year advice to young women is "to act like men."

DANCE FOR MILKMEN.—The can-can.

SIGNAL FAILURES.—Railway accidents.

—Dear eating—Venison.

—The Bavarian has come down like a wolf on the fold of Paris, and his beer is routing absinthe rapidly.

—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha manages his own theatre.

—Mrs. Hoey is making a book of her recollections.

—Tennessee clamors loudly for an inebriate asylum.

—France will import no grains this year.

—Victor Hugo breakfasts at 12.

STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Bonn Celebration — Description of the University—The Mysterious Obelisk —German Student Life.

Writing from Bonn, under date of August 4, the New York *Herald's* correspondent says:—

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Bonn, an institution founded in 1818, ranking among the first of the kind in Germany, many thousands of former Bonn students, from the annual courses dating as far back as 1818 up to last year's, also representatives from all other German universities, were gathered to that beautiful town, on the left bank of the Rhine, in the Goverament District of Cologne.

Indeed all the importance of Bonn is due to its university. Founded in 1786 by the Archduke Maximilian Frederick, it was changed under the French *regime*, in 1802, into a lyceum. The existing university was refounded in 1818 by King Frederick William III, of Prussia. It is an institution most generously endowed, boasting of splendid lecture-rooms, a library numbering over 200,000 volumes, a museum of Rhenish antiquities, scientific collections innumerable, an additional anatomical laboratory, botanical garden, an agricultural department, and last, though not least, the renowned observatory which has given birth to the far-famed celestial charts. The University comprises five faculties, in which over ninety professors and teachers give instruction. The number of students—formerly over a thousand—amounted in the years 1855 to 1864 to upwards of 800-850. Among the many distinguished professors formerly and now attached to the institution are particularly to be mentioned:—Dorner, Rothe, Bleek, and Lange, in evangelical theology; Hermes and his scholars, Achterfeld and Braun, in Catholic theology; Walter, Bluhme, and Bocking, as jurists; Harless, Naumann, Albers, and Mayer, in the medical faculty; in the different branches of philosophy, the philologists and antiquarians Welcker and Ritschel; the archæologist Otto Jahn, Brandes; the orientalist Lassen; the mathematician Plucker; the astronomer Argelander; the mineralogist Noggerath; the chemist Bischof; the Germanist Simrock; the Romanist Diez; the historians Arndt, Dahlmann, Von Sybel, etc.

With the usual German elaboration the official celebration was not designed to be an affair of a few or of twenty-four hours, but must extend over four days. The town of Bonn was rigged out in its holiday attire, streets fairly covered with banners and wreaths; and, to give the students an opportunity of showing their humor, there was, apart from the numerous triumphal arches and decorations, an old pump, standing in the market place, transmogrified by these facetious gentlemen into a colossal obelisk. At the foot of it were eight huge bears—not very dangerous, it is true, as they were closely chained up—looking as natural as life. The symbolic meaning in German student life is that when they borrow small sums of trades people, and the payment is contingent on papa's replenishing their purses, this is called "chaining up the bear." As one looks at the obelisk, somewhat higher, four harmless poodles appear—the symbol of the University beadles, corresponding in number.

For the further perfection of our studies in this branch of zoology, which we may call "academic," we now contemplate two foxes and two camels, representing the new students and the old stagers. But on the very summit of this monument, embellished with coats of arms and emblems representing the various clans among the students, there is a crown, formed of those most necessary beer and wine house adjuncts so indispensable to the student's existence—namely, bottles, wine and beer glasses, corkscrews, etc. But oh! horror! above the crown stands a gigantic tomcat, with curved back and wavy tail, stretched out in the air, while a smaller cat creeps under his belly. What may this mean? This question was answered by a fine looking, sturdy Teu on, who seemed to take pity on our evident ignorance. "You well know," he said to us, "that the student's life, without beer and wine and creature comforts, would be perfectly unbearable; but the excess in these, hardly to be avoided when you meet with company, is designated by the cat, which serves as a symbol of that certain state bordering on happiness and not far off from misery, the best antidote for which you up there near the cat—i. e. two large herrings, a fish, important in academical zoology, as nature has evidently designated it for such emergencies."

The opening day of the festival was the 1st inst., monster trains having the previous days brought their numerous visitors to the to wn. In the morning at eleven o'clock the worthy Nestor, Professor F. G. Welcker, too old to attend himself, received from the rector and Senate an address, which was handed to him by several professors as deputies. The day was occupied with general receptions and welcomes, and the evening concluded with a grand jubilation at the riding school, the theatre not having been found large enough. On this occasion old and young connected with the *Alma Mater* in any way were assembled for a convivial glass. Toasts, speeches, and songs came fast and furious; immense was the consumption of liquids, and reporters, soon finding that their occupation was gone, joined in the universal uproar and hilarity. The riding school was richly adorned with garlands, standards, coats of arms, gas stars, and on the walls inscriptions of the following universities might be read:—Zurich, 1833; Fryburg, 1454; Marburg, 1527; Gottingen, 1737; Jena, 1558; Greifswalde, 1456; Wurzburg, 1582; Breslau, 1702; Erlangen, 1743; Halle, 1694; Bonn, 1818; Berlin, 1810; Tubingen, 1474; Kiel, 1665; Heidelberg, 1386; Konigsberg, 1544; Leipsic, 1409; Munich, 1472; and Giessen, 1607.

On the following day the regular official celebration began as early as 9 o'clock in the morning by services both in the Catholic and Evangelical churches, the Archbishop of Cologne presiding in the former and the renowned professor, Dr. Kraft, preaching in the latter. At 11 o'clock, in the great Aula of the University, the formal reception of the Deputies and the *Jubelfeir* itself commenced. The Rector Magnificus, Professor Von Sybel, opened the proceedings in the name of the University in a masterly speech, which was replied to by the Minister of Public Instruction, Von Mubler. Next came congratulatory addresses from all the above named universities, which were called up alphabetically, and seemed to inspire the small audience with alarm at the bare possibility of each delegate airing his oratory, in which event the ceremony might be indefinitely prolonged. But happily, and to the great satisfaction of everybody the rhetorical performance was shortened by the programme which had assigned this part to Professor Wintscheit, of Munich, as the speaker for all the German universities. By him the young sister of Bonn was greeted in a graceful speech being told that, though not dating back as far as many of them, she had occupied at her very commencement a prominent and honorable position among them. All the German universities, he said, felt that they constituted but one body, to which is entrusted the spiritual future of the nation. Let us hope, then, to succeed in raising a generation which will forget that which yet separates the German people, and which will instinctively cultivate union, so that in days of danger the whole German people may stand and hold together, a united people of brethren.

This allocution, which created a deep impression upon the assembly, was followed by Professor Von Sybel's expressions of thanks and promises in behalf of the Bonn University of continuing in the common aim as set forth by the rector from Munich.

Other congratulations from agricultural and mineral academies and scientific associations were again replied to by Professor Von Sybel, who also thanked a delegate from the New York physicians of German birth (what the delegate said was spoken in too low a voice to be audible in the reporter's gallery), saying that the spiritual ties of science formed a bridge across the ocean.

One speaker announced a gift sent for the occasion by the Academy of Dusseldorf, a series of views of the Rhine, painted by Herr Casper Scheuren. Then came the representatives of the Catholic and Evangelical clergy, and here again the Rector Magnificus displayed his oratorical powers, especially in his reply to the Catholic delegate, who had observed that his church had been the nursery of genuine knowledge for many centuries.

This was followed by a speech from the Oberburgomaster of Bonn, who said that the town owed its prosperity to the University, and that besides the stipends of 1860 two others would be yearly paid out of town funds. The rector, who was ever ready for the occasion, referred to the rivalry which has existed between Bonn and Cologne for fifty years, and which had been terminated by the princely present from Cologne of the library of the well-known traveller, Prince Max von Wied.

After the reading of a telegram from the Rector of the University of Pisa, which caused Herr Von Sybel to dwell upon the new symptom of friendship between the two nations who had been hitherto so hostilely opposed to each other, the ceremony closed at two in the afternoon.

In the evening a grand people's festival, with illumination, set the whole town in motion; countless multitudes were assembled in the garden called the Rley Garden. At a later hour the Crown Prince of Prussia made his appearance, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. His Royal Highness, who was joined on the following day by the King and the Queen, was himself a student at the Bonn University.

The festivities of the third day commenced by service in the Evangelical Church at 11 o'clock A. M. The procession formed on that occasion was the most brilliant of the scenes of the whole festivals. There took part in it the students, delegates from the German universities and learned societies, the consistories of Cologne, Treves, and Aix la Chapelle, the superintendents of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, together with the provincial Synods, guests of honor, the town authorities, as well as the Catholic and Evangelical clergy of Bonn. The King and Queen witnessed the procession passing from the windows of the Academy, and were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The Church ceremony, also attended by their Majesties, was a very impressive one, and an anthem, composed by Maestro Von Hiller, was performed on the occasion, followed by the orator of the day, the Rector Magnificus Von Sybel. The winding up of the whole will consist in a trip on the Rhine, which, it is expected, will be illuminated on both banks for several miles.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 1038 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps,
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand
LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.
N. B.—Wa er Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS,"
No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Bowels, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 23 wfm

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 22

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS,
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4]

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2] PHILADELPHIA.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfim
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday September 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$160	Steerage	35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 8 ym

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 64 SOUTH street, H. Y.
226† BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 55 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street,
For steerage passage to [2 25 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 Hamth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 28] PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-press

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

"Bide your Time."

"The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord;" and he often discovers that he would have missed the right path, if God had not "led him by a way that he knew not," and made even reverses and disappointments the means of success. Let a young man resolutely fulfil the duty of the day that passes over him, acquire knowledge and skill to the utmost of his power, be trustworthy, conscientious, upright, unspotted—he will have a character, and that will expand into a reputation—a reputation which, in spite of trials and reverses, should they be allotted to him, will reach some one, will come to be known, remembered, and mentioned, and, at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, it may possibly occur to him, that, like Joseph, he may be sent for to be told—"I have heard of thee"—here is a position to be filled, service to be undertaken requiring intelligence, experience, ability—"Thou art the man." The really competent and accomplished will not always go unrecognized; and even if they should, their habits and character are a possession and a reward. It is not wrong, however, to expect recognition. Have confidence in yourselves, and faith in God; be painstaking and patient, and "bide your time." "He that believeth shall not make haste." Don't take any rash step, because wearied by long delay, or stung by some trying disappointment. "It is good for a man not only to hope, but quietly to wait for the salvation of God."—*From Seventeen to Thirty.*

Good Advice.

Never shirk your duties, however low and mean they may seem to you. Remember that you do as well as ever you can what happens to be the only thing within your power to do, is the best and surest preparation for higher service. Should things go against you, never give way to debilitating depression; but be hopeful, brave, courageous, careful not to waste in vain and unavailing regret the power you will need for endurance and endeavor. Learn well your business, whatever it may be; make the best of every opportunity for acquiring any sort of knowledge that may enlarge your acquaintance with business in general, and enable you to take advantage of any offer or opening that may come. Above all things, remember that character is essential to success in life; and that that character is the best which is real and thorough—true and genuine to the core—which has nothing underlying it of the consciousness of secret sin; which is as pure and unspotted as it is thought to be, and the moral and manly virtues of which are based upon and inspired by a religious faith—by that love and fear of God which at once preserve from "great transgressions," and prompt to the cultivation of every personal and social virtue.—*From Seventeen to Thirty.*

Dr. Wayland and his Bible.

In Dr. Wayland's correspondence with his friend, Rev. Dr. Hoby, of England, after alluding to the fact of failing health, and the consequent necessity of desisting from intellectual labor, he says:—"I have, however, read the Bible more than ever in my life, in the same space of time; and at every new reading I find more to love and admire. Oh! how much have I lost by not reading it more! I have reason to thank God for setting me aside, as on a side bench at school, alone, to read His Word and call upon His name." And again:—"Blessed be God, I am able to read His Word with increasing interest, and to entertain a more constant hope of eternal life. Sometimes I think how much better I might have lived, how much more good I might have done, if, eschewing everything but Christ, I had lived above the world, and laid my own self a living sacrifice on His altar, neither thinking nor knowing anything of the notions or habits of professing Christians."

EPISCOPAL.

—We quite believe that the English Church Union is troublesome to the Bishop of London, and we may venture to promise him that, so long as he adheres to his present course in Church matters, it will continue to be troublesome, and that increasingly. He may pretend to despise it, but it will be an awkward sham, and an affectation which must damage his own credit both as a theologian and as a man of intelligence and foresight. It would be more sensible, and far more true, to acknowledge that its principles are diametrically opposed to his own, and to proclaim against it, so far as those principles are concerned, a war without intermission and without quarter. This is what he means, and we all know it as well as his lordship. We are sorry that it should be so; but, undoubtedly, the Catholic faith and discipline are more precious than the alliance of the Bishop of London, and if the English Church Union must make its choice between the two it will be a choice that it has made long ago, and it must bear the consequences as it may.—*Church Review.*

—As a general rule, churches who observe a distinct nationality do not prosper. The French Episcopal church in New York city, with a handful of worshippers, had a valuable down town property which was sold. The body moved up to Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, and in an aristocratic locality put up one of the finest church edifices in New York. With superb singing and other taking appointments, the church dwindled till the name of public worship became almost a burlesque. The French let out their fine house to a Spanish Episcopal church, and they are doing but little better.

—On the 7th Sunday after Trinity, in St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va., the Right Rev. Dr. Beckwith (with the consent of Bishop Johns) ordained to the order of Deacons, William Jones Boone, A. M. (son of the late Missionary Bishop to China). The Bishop was assisted in the services by the Rev. Dr. Gibson, rector of Grace Church, the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Mr. Walker, rector of St. John's Church, Halifax C. H. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Boone preached in Grace Church, and at night in St. Paul's. He left the next day for Athens, Ga., where he is to assist Dr. Henderson, rector of Emmanuel Church.

—A charming exhibition of Christian unity was witnessed in the chapel at Clifton Spring, N. Y., a few days since. The Rev. Mr. Rising, Episcopalian, conducted the morning service, inviting the Rev. Mr. Goodman, a Baptist clergyman, to assist in the preliminary exercises. At the evening service this Christain courtesy was reciprocated by Mr. Goodman. Is is needless to say that our Episcopal brother has no High Church proclivities.

—A silver bar was received about two months since at the rooms of the American Church Missionary Society in New York, from the St. John's Sunday School, Gold Hill, Nevada; and still later, a "silver brick" was received, weighing sixteen pounds, from St. Paul's Sunday School, Virginia City, Nevada. This is a noble gift from what was but a little while ago, a missionary station. A few days since it was sold for $445 in greenbacks.

—Bishop Forbes is in trouble concerning some Ritualistic practices that have been introduced into one of the Episcopalian churches in Dundee. His authority was invoked in the matter. The decision he has given has pleased neither side. The Low Churchmen have held a meeting to authorize steps for procuring a separate place of worship.

—The Rev. C. H. Albert, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, Batesville, Ark., while returning from the place of preaching, July 13, was thrown from his buggy, and so badly injured that he died soon after.

—The handsome building known as St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, located at Bacon Castle, Surry county, Va., was destroyed by fire lately.

—The Rev. Charles W. Duane, of Bridgeton, N. J., has been called to Zion church, in this city, and has accepted the Rectorship.

—It is stated that Bishop Tuttle has formally declined the Episcopate of Missouri, and that the choice of a Bishop will not be made until after the session of the General Convention.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Another Presbytery has been formed in the South, in connection with the General Assembly of our Church, as will be seen by the publication of the action of the Presbytery of Asheville. We heartily welcome these brethren to our fellowship, and would be glad if the entire Southern Church were with us in sentiment and feeling, as they are with us in the acceptance of the same principles of faith and polity. This union will doubtless come in its time, but just now every movement we make seems fated to be misunderstood or misrepresented. Meanwhile we are ready to greet kindly all who are seeking entrance to the old fold, and are willing to walk with us in all things.—*Presbyterian.*

—The congregation of Canal Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, have resolved upon taking steps to establish a daily noon prayer meeting in their church. It is expected that this meeting will be commenced early in September. The district in which this church is built is becoming every year more and more a business one. Dwelling houses are being turned into stores. The resident population is being driven out by the superior claims of commerce. It is believed, therefore, that a meeting in this district will be successful, and that many, engrossed with the cares and toils of business, will hail the opportunity of spending a few minutes in the house of God in meditation and prayer.

—The First Church of Chicago, Ill. (formerly Dr. Humphrey's), have unanimously called the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Morristown, N. J., at a salary of $5000, with expenses of removal. This congregation decided to invite any candidates to preach before them, but appointed a committee to take charge of the matter of inquiry for a suitable minister, and report to the congregation. Members of this committee visited the East, consulted with the leading clergymen, heard Mr. Mitchell, united upon him, and reported in his favor to the congregation, when he was called as above stated.

—The Presbytery of Keokuk, of the United Presbyterian Church, resolved that the minimum contribution of each member of the church should be one-tenth of his yearly income, and few should limit themselves to that amount in view of the abundant blessings with which the land is favored.

—The Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Ind. (Henry Ward Beecher's old church), is finishing a beautiful stone edifice, while the old white church, once painted by Mr. Beecher's own hands, is being altered to suit other purposes.

—The North Church, Buffalo, New York, have commenced the erection of a chapel, to embrace lecture-room, Sabbath School-rooms, church parlor, church library, pastor's study, and parsonage, all under one roof.

—The Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, of Newark, N. J., at a late meeting of the Newark Presbytery, presented his resignation of the church under his charge. The Rev. Dr. Parker retires in consequence of ill health.

BAPTIST.

—The First Baptist Mariners' church in New York city, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Hodge, worshipping in Oliver street, corner of Henry, is a most useful Christian organization. It keeps three converted seamen in the field aiding the pastor in his work; the membership of the body is between five and six hundred, more than half of whom are seamen.

—The Rev. A. D. Williams recently baptized the Rev. Carlos Smith, a Methodist preacher, at Blooming Prairie, Minn. The Rev. Mr. Okerson also baptized the Rev. Erick Johnson, a Norwegian Pedobaptist preacher. About one-eighth of the Baptist ministry of Minnesota came to them from other denominations.

—The Rev. Dr. Bailey writes concerning the Theological Seminary at Chicago:—"Our Seminary building is rapidly progressing in its construction. It will be 214 feet long, 48 feet wide, and four stories high. Cost $600,000."

—The Rev. Charles Keyser, of Binghamton, New York, has been unanimously invited to the pastorate of the Eleventh Baptist Church, this city.

—The Rev. W. F. Troughton, for fourteen years a Congregational minister, was publicly recognized as a Baptist minister, at Memphis, July 4.

—Open communion has a strong hold on the Baptists of California. Several of their churches there invite to the sacrament table all who love our Lord Jesus.

WESLEYAN.

—The newly elected officers of the Wesleyan Conference in Great Britain are men well known and deservedly honored by their brethren. The Rev. S. Romilly Hall, the newly elected President, has held, we believe, no conference office before, though last year he received a considerable number of votes for the Presidency. He has been in the pastorate for more than thirty years, and is distinguished for zeal, ability, and manly independence. He is represented as a powerful and convincing debater. The Rev. John Farrar is elected Secretary of the Conference, after having had his fitness for the position fully proved. He was Secretary of the Conference from 1851 to 1853, and again from 1859 to 1867, this making the thirteenth session at which he has acted in that capacity.

—At the meeting of the Missionary Committee of the British Weyleyan Conference, the Rev. W. West, a missionary from the Gold Coast, stated that the son of one of their native missionaries, a pure Fanti, whose ancestors, only a few years ago, were in the darkest heathenism, had just passed his matriculation examination with honors at the London University. The Rev. J. D. Geden wished to ask Mr. West if the Fantis were a branch of the true negro race, because if so, the fact that he had taken honors at the London University was worth the attention of the Anthropological Society. Mr. West said there could be no doubt about the purity of his blood; at which reply there was loud applause.

METHODIST.

—The brick seminary building at the same place, used as a boarding-house for the young ladies connected with Cornell College, will be thoroughly repaired and returnished during the present vacation. Mr. Ragan, of Anamosa, will fill the office of steward, commencing with the fall term. The Adelphian Society Hall is undergoing a thorough process of renovation, and will be fitted up in a manner no way inferior to the other society halls. The corps of instruction at the College this fall will consist of ten ladies and gentlemen, filling positions as professors, teachers, or tutors, all of them efficient in the several departments. A new professorship—that of mathematics—will be created and filled by vote of the Board of Trustees before the opening of the fall term. Everything promises auspiciously for the new collegiate year, which opens August 27.

—The Rev. Dr. John Seys, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, arrived safe and well from the African coast several days since. He hopes to return in autumn to resume the duties of the honorable position assigned him by the Government.

—The German and Swiss Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in the George street chapel, Bremen, on July 26, Dr. Jacoby presiding. Members, 4810; Sunday schools, 148; teachers, 616; and scholars, 6350. Berlin was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting.

—The new and beautiful M. E. Church, located on Warren street, Beverly, N. J., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, 23d inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. Stevens, and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. Miller. Children's services at 2 P. M.

—The old John street Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, organized a century ago, had, as one of its original members, a colored man, and the society from that day to the present, has not been without its colored members.

—The Trinity Independent Methodist Church of the city of Baltimore has formally adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and the Rev. Charles H. Hall will, for the present, continue to serve as its pastor.

—The First Methodist church of Mount Vernon is being repaired, renovated, and tastefully frescoed. Five hundred dollars will be expended in the work (a good investment) and the house will be reopened in August.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. John Marsh, D. D., died in Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday, the 4th instant. Dr. Marsh was an earnest and devoted Christian minister. He was for many years the Secretary of the New York State Temperance Society, and editor of its publications. He retired a few years ago from that position, and has since devoted his time to the promotion of the cause of temperance and religion in such ways as his health and strength permitted.

—Though it is now two years and a half since Dr. Stone left Park Street Church, Boston, that society is still destitute of a pastor. The entire basement of the church is now being reconstructed, and finely arranged for church parlors, a pastor's study, and a better conference room, at an expense of six or eight thousand dollars.

—The *Congregational Quarterly* gives the following totals of graduates from the various Congregational theological seminaries at their late commencements:—Bangor, 43; Andover, 115; Yale, 32; Hartford, 24; Oberlin, 11; Chicago, 46. Total, 271.

—Twenty-eight ladies, members of the Congregational church of Elmwood, have seceded, because denied the right of taking part in church meetings.

—The Congregationalists have six Theological Seminaries—Bangor, Andover, Yale, Hartford, Oberlin, and Chicago—with 26 professors, 11 lecturers, and 271 students.

—The *Pacific* states that the Congregationalists of the Pacific coast are expecting to establish a theological seminary soon.

RAILROAD LINES

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:55 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquenanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Grandview take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on the line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M., 4:0 P. M., 6:05 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10tf

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

4:00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 8:05 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 5:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 8:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

General Superintendent.

4 10tf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Pennsylvania and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with the Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leave New York at 9 A. M., 6:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	9:05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 4 6m 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale,

VALLANDIGHAM.

What he Says after his Nomination for Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham was waited upon at his residence in Dayton on the night of the 18th instant, and in answer to the congratulations of his friends upon his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third Ohio District, said:—

It is well known that the nomination is not such as I expected. It is not what I desired, and at another time, and under different circumstances, I might well hesitate to accept. By no wish, and no act of mine, direct or indirect, am I a candidate. My position is not the result of any ambitious aspiration of my own—it is a duty imposed upon me. I would gladly shrink from its labors, its vexations, and its responsibilities. But at such a time, and in the midst of a political campaign like the present, I am constrained to yield obedience to the emphatic demand of the convention. In accepting this trust I lay aside all individuality. I have no personal claim upon the support or the vote of any man, nor do I desire any citizen to regard his suffrage as a matter of mere personal favor to me. I stand before the people of the district not as an individual, but as the representative of the ancient principles and present policies of the Democratic party—as the representative of not the dead past, but the living present; of the questions pending to-day between the revolutionary and destructive organization known as the Republican party as it now exists and the Democratic and conservative masses of the people, without reference to former issues and past differences, whether of five years or fifteen years ago. It is not what was done or omitted by parties as they were organized in 1854 or 1863, but what is to be done to-day and to-morrow and next year for the relief of the people. (Cheers.) As a candidate I represent the views and feelings and purposes of the party, and the men who demand that the further domination of the radical Republican faction, with its military despotisms, its negro Governments, its disregard of the Constitution, its hate of the old Union, its high, oppressive tariffs, its burdensome and vexatious taxes, its enormous and increasing Government debt, its exemption of the rich from equal taxation, its demand of gold for the bondholder and paper for the people, its gigantic peculations, plunderings, and corruptions, and its most profligate and extravagant expenditures in time of profound peace shall come to an end forever. (Loud cheers.) Whoever of either party thinks that these things ought not any longer to be endured cannot hesitate as to his vote, for these are the questions of the present and the future. (Applause.) If this nomination, my friends, however gratifying, is to be regarded as a mere personal favor to me as an individual, and if votes are to be given or withheld upon any such consideration, I most respectfully decline it. If, however, every citizen is by his ballot to express his views and his convictions upon public affairs, I accept it, since you, my friends, have not deemed me incompetent or unfit to faithfully represent and carry out the principles and policies which are the issues in this election as I have just set them forth. As to the result of the canvass allow me a word. You know that this district was, six years ago, made heavily Republican, as that party was then organized; but times are changing and election returns with them, and the vote six years or two years ago anywhere is small evidence of what it shall be in October or November next. Resting the campaign solely upon the great questions which now come home to the hearts and pockets, too, of the people, and asking the judgment of the voters of this district wholly upon them, I have but little more of personal interest in the result than any other citizen. But my confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the people and in the power of these issues is very great, and, without sounding manifesto or boastful promise or pledges, I only say to you that I propose calmly, steadily, quietly, and with determined purpose to go to work and carry this district. (Great cheering.) Whether I shall succeed I can tell you better on the morning after the election. (Laughter.) But meantime, my friends, while you spare no honorable effort for success, do not concern yourselves about either the idle boasts or the vulgar assaults and falsehoods and fabrications of the enemy. It is the mission of little creatures to abuse Vallandigham, and it is his business to pass them by with profound contempt. (Cheers.) As for myself, I propose to deal fairly, honestly, and kindly with all adversaries. In this spirit I shall at the outset meet the gentleman who is to be my competitor, and it is for him to say whether he will reciprocate the courtesies usual among gentlemen. And now, my friends, once more thanking you for this kind and cordial "surprise party," upon an occasion most unexpected, and trusting to meet you again when better prepared to extend the hospitalities of former times, I bid you good night. (Loud cheers.)

VICTORIA.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Queen of England.

This morning's European despatches contained the meagre account of an attempt made to assassinate Queen Victoria at Lucerne, Switzerland. The New York *World* thus comments:—

The Queen of Great Britain has numerous personal virtues to recommend her to her people. Coming of a bad race, taking charge of a Court by no means purified from the indecencies of the Regency, she has ever shown herself highly sensible of her moral obligations and careful to make her courtiers feel the same. On this account, whatever may have been her weakness as a political ruler, she has constantly merited the esteem of her subjects, and of numbers, too, who owe her no allegiance. If any sovereign in Europe were likely to escape assassination it would be Queen Victoria. Unfortunately, however, her life has on more than one occasion been the object of an assassin's aim. In June, 1840, while yet a girl, a poor wretch named Oxford, more than half demented, endeavored to assassinate her, but happily in vain. Scarcely two years afterwards John Francis was sentenced to be hanged for a similarly unsuccessful attempt, but the excellent young Queen would not permit the execution of the sentence. In July, 1842, John Dean was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months for another attempt. In these cases the criminals have been invariably Englishmen. Speaking of attempts on the queen's life it may not be out of place to call attention to the rumors prevalent some thirty years ago, of the more than legitimate anxiety of her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, to have her removed from his path to the throne of the Georges. On account of this well-known feeling her mother, the Duchess of Kent, constantly circulated rumors of the young Princess' declining health. These had their effect, and no known attempt on her life was made before the first just mentioned.

The cable telegram of this morning, which, with meagre detail, announces a rumored attempt on her Majesty's life in Switzerland, it is not necessary to state, requires confirmation. And that portion which impliedly charges a society embracing a large section of the Celtic race with coldly and deliberately planning as unnecessary a crime as there is recorded, needs very strong evidence in its support. We hesitate to admit that even a *bona fide* attempt has been made by some enthusiast, like the Victorian, O'Farrell, rendered senseless by brooding over Celtic wrongs and responsible only for himself. At the present moment the tide of popular feeling is setting strongly in England towards "justice for Ireland." The strength of that current involves the existence of a great political party now ruling the country, and the heaven-born minister of these latter days might not be scrupulous as to the means he may employ in diverting the tide. Until it is placed beyond all doubt that this alleged attempt at assassination was planned by the Fenian organization, let our readers remember the kindly feelings of the Irish people towards the Queen personally, and that knowing who is to be the next King of Britain there is constantly on their lips the remark of Charles to his brother:—"James, they will never assassinate me to make you King."

THE CELESTIALS.

China in Boston—A Grand Banquet and Speeches.

The corporation banquet to the Embassy at the St. James Hotel, Boston, last night, was elegant and interesting. Mayor Shurtleff presided, and introduced the speech-making by a complimentary allusion to the illustrious Embassy, and the ancient dynasty which it represents. Governor Bullock, on the part of the State, remarked that no duty remained for him save to officially assure the distinguished guests of the hearty concurrence of the Executive in the honors tendered by the City of Boston. In closing the Governor said:—

You may ask, if you will, why China comes here with an American citizen for her Embassador, to demand a high place of dignity among the countries, and she answers with the eloquence of a long and masterly history, that she comes offering only terms of international equality, as one of the peoples and Governments of the world of to-day, compacted and ribbed by the vicissitudes of fifty centuries, self-subsisting against all efforts to assail or invade her, but willing and anxious now to welcome the sails of your commerce into her ports, the voices of your missionaries into her interior, and the rights of your citizens within her jurisdiction. In that spirit, and in that cause, I welcome Mr. Burlingame and his associates, and bid them God speed on their way to the other countries.

The Hon. Charles Sumner spoke at length, pronouncing a warm eulogy upon Mr. Burlingame, in which he said:—

"Mr. Burlingame was not only my personal friend, but an honored associate in representing the good people of this community, and in advancing a great cause, which he championed with memorable eloquence and fidelity. Such are no common ties. Permit me to say that this splendid welcome, now offered by the municipal authorities of Boston, is only a natural expression of the sentiments which must prevail in this community. Here his labors and triumphs began. Here in your early applause and approving voices he first tasted of that honor which is now his in such ample measure. He is one of us who going forth into a strange country has come back with its highest trusts and dignities. Once the representative of a single Congressional district, he now represents the most populous nation of the globe. Once the representative of a little more than a third part of Boston, he is now the representative of more than a third part of the human race. The population of the globe is estimated at 1,200,000,000, that of China at more than 400,000,000 and sometimes at even 500,000,000. If in this position there be much to excite wonder, there is still more for gratitude in the unparalleled opportunity which it affords. What we all ask is opportunity here, opportunity on a surpassing scale, to be employed, I am sure, so as to advance the best interests of the human family; and if these are advanced no nation can suffer, with justice and generosity as the reciprocal rule, and nothing else can be the aim of the present mission. There can be no limits to the immeasurable consequence. For myself, I am less solicitous with regard to concessions or privileges than with regard to that spirit of friendship and good neighborhood which embraces alike the distant and the near, and when once established renders all else easy. Mr. Sumner then gave an interesting review of the visit of Marco Polo to China, in the thirteenth century, as described by the Venitian historians, and drew comparisons between the experiences of Polo and Burlingame. In conclusion, Mr. Sumner said: And this brings me, Mr. Mayor, to the treaty which you invited me to discuss. But I will not now enter upon this topic. If you did not call to order for speaking too long, I am sure I should be called to order in another place for undertaking to speak of a treaty which has not yet been proclaimed by the President. One remark I will make, and take the consequences. The treaty does not propose to do much, but is an excellent beginning; and I trust through the good offices of our fellow-citizen, the honored Plenipotentiary will unlock these great Chinese gates, which have been bolted and barred for long centuries. The mission is more than the treaty, because it will prepare the way for further intercourse, and will help that new order of things which are among the promises of the future.

CRIME.

A Lynching Mob Fired Upon and One Killed.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Courier* of recent date says:—

John Coombs, as our readers will remember, has figured for some time past, and on various occasions, in our police reports, charged with the offense of whipping his mother.

In the opinion of some of the young gentlemen of our city, the arm of the law was too short and weak to inflict a punishment commensurate with the magnitude of the offense charged.

These young gentlemen determined to take the law in their own hands. We do not approve of any violence of mobs and the like. We were not, however, the legal adviser of these young gentlemen. They, according to Coombs' statement, disguising themselves as negroes, proceeded to his house, determined to punish him as they thought he deserved. A imittance being demanded by these disguised parties, Coombs, being thoroughly armed, determined to give battle. From his station at an upper window, he fired upon the assailing party. The ball took effect in the head of Robert Hunter, shattering the skull and causing instant death. Hunter's companions then retreated. The deceased was well known in this community, was a carpenter by trade, and a clever, kind-hearted man. Coombs was arrested, tried, and acquitted, as he was justifiable in the premises. The same paper contains a card, signed by Coombs' mother, in which she states that her son had not upon the occasion spoken of, or at any other time, abused her or used any violence towards her.

Three Indianians Assassinated in Mo.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* of Wednesday last says:—

By a special despatch from Crawfordsville we have the following particulars of a most horrible triple assassination. The despatch says:—"The citizens of Crawfordsville have been very much shocked by the receipt of a letter from Carthage, Missouri, containing the distressing intelligence that three former citizens of this place, Mr. Israel Patton, his son, and nephew, Mr. Nelson Moore, were recently assassinated near Carthage. It seems that they had been missing several days, and a search was made for them, which resulted in finding their bodies hung to a tree, with their throats cut, evidently having been left in that condition for several days. Mr. Patton lived within a few miles of Crawfordsville for a number of years, and possessed an excellent moral character. His son served in the army creditably, and was in many respects a most worthy man. Mr. Moore, the nephew, was remarkably quiet, never saying a word to give offense to any one. We are unable to learn the probable reason of the outrage, and from the well-known character of them all, are left to infer that they are the victims of Rebel hatred, as they were all thoroughly loyal and lovers of their country. Their death has occasioned a feeling of sadness in the community, and we wait with much solicitude the particulars in the case."

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Reno and Anderson Discharged at Windsor and Rearrested.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune*, of August 20, says:—

Yesterday the case of the United States against Frank Reno and Charles Anderson was called up again before Police Magistrate Caron, at Windsor, for further examination. When the case was called, Albert Prince, who was employed to conduct the examination for the prosecution, renewed his motion of yesterday for the admission of certain documentary evidence. The magistrate declined to receive it, unless the prosecution would produce Harkins, the main witness against the defendan's, in order to give them an opportunity to meet him face to face and subject him to a cross-examination. He said he had examined the statute and had come to the conclusion that it was entirely discretionary with him to admit or reject the documentary evidence, and under the circumstances he should exclude it. At the suggestion of Mr. Prince, a note of this discussion was made by the clerk, and the counsel then announced that he should not introduce Harkins, nor would he give any reason for his non-production in Court. He announced at the same time that he could not proceed further with the case unless permitted to introduce the depositions. The Court offered to give him further time to procure testimony, but the offer was declined, and the magistrate then discharged the prisoners.

No sooner had they been set at liberty than they were rearrested on a warrant charging them with having committed an assault with intent to kill Americus Wheedon, conductor on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indiana Railroad, in Indiana, on the 22d of May last, issued by Gilbert McMicken, another of the magistrates in the town. This action was not entirely unexpected, although the source from which the warrant emanated created a little surprise. The prisoners, about noon, were arraigned before Mr. McMicken, pleaded not guilty, and the examination was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, at which time the Court reopened at Sandwich. T. G. Harkins, the messenger alluded to above, appeared in *propria personæ*, and swore positively that Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, Sen., are the men who robbed the express car. He declared that he could not be mistaken in regard to the identity of the prisoners, and gave his testimony in such a manner as to leave little, if any, room to doubt its correctness. Mr. Wheedon, the conductor of the train which was robbed, and who preferred the charge of assault with intent to kill, failed to identify the accused. Some other testimony of an unimportant nature was taken, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, the case was adjourned for a further hearing at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

It is understood that the British Minister at Washington has written to the Canadian Government, requesting them to use every honorable effort to secure the extradition of Reno and Anderson, and the Adams' Express Company are determined they shall come over if they are guilty. The defendants, on the other hand, have strong hopes of proving an *alibi*.

EXTRAORDINARY LARCENY.

A Woman in a Paper Collar Manufactory Defrauds her Employers out of $4000.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—A very remarkable case of embezzlement was made public yesterday at the Tombs' Police Court, before Alderman Coman, when a forewoman employed in a paper collar manufactory was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement. It appears from the statements of the complainant in the case that Messrs. Merserole & Libby have been for some time extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper collars at their premises, Nos. 76, 78, and 80 Centre street, and have had in their employ, as forewoman and superintendent of the "patching-room," one Mrs. Poer, who had under her direction from fifty to eighty girls, who placed in position the small pieces of linen used to strengthen the button-holes of the collars. She had full control of the girls, and on her recommendation these operatives were either engaged or discharged. Mrs. Poer kept a pass-book containing the names of the girls under her direction, in which she entered the amount of work performed by each. These girls "patched" collars by piece-work, receiving from sixty to eighty cents per thousand, according to the demand for and price of collars in the market. When a girl had "patched" say 1600 collars on a certain day the forewoman would credit them with 2000 or over, and at the end of the week, when the operative had drawn her money, she would be compelled, under threat of discharge, to return the surplus amounts to the forewoman, who, of course, made a considerable sum each recurring weekly pay-day. She would also insert the names of girls who had been discharged from the manufactory in the pay-roll, and induce certain dupes of her own to step up and draw the money credited to these discharged hands and surrender the greater part to Mrs. Poer.

The firm have been making, as they supposed, a large number of collars, and it was only yesterday, when an invoice of stock manufactured had been taken, that the firm discovered that they were out 2,383,353 collars, or rather, that they had paid for the "patching" of that number, when the work had not been performed. This was the lowest calculation that the members of the firm could make, and they are not yet sure that the amount embezzled does not reach a higher sum than $1907·50, that being about what the missing number of collars would have cost had they been honestly made. The sum obtained by Mrs. Poer, through her "dummy" operatives, cannot be well estimated, though it is supposed to reach over $2000.

When a further investigation was made in the matter the girls employed in the "patching" room laid bare their share of the transaction, and the entire ramifications of this complete system of embezzlement were made manifest. These "patching" girls are all of tender age, and the majority are without homes, relatives, or mental training, several of them being regular inmates of the Girls' Lodging Houses, or the Working Women's Home. The firm has continued to keep nearly all of them employed throughout the year, and trusted Mrs. Poer implicitly in the management of the details of her department. Several girls who proved contumacious regarding the money system inaugurated by the clear-headed forewoman were discharged on her representations of ill conduct and careless work; but in many instances their names were used by Mrs. Poer as a cover for renewed embezzlements.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The railway share market was less unsettled to-day than for several days past, and although Erie sold down to 44¾ early in the forenoon it subsequently advanced to 48 and finally closed at 46. The reports which were circulated yesterday with respect to the purchase of the lines of steamers running from this port towards Boston and the lease of the Boston and Providence Railway for the ostensible purpose of extending the traffic of the Erie Company through to Boston are indirectly contradicted by the company, and nothing has yet transpired to confirm them. Moreover the friends of the Erie Company deny that the present Directors are in any way responsible for the recent heavy decline in the stock and attribute it to the operations of Mr. Daniel Drew and other unscrupulous speculators opposed to the existing management of the company. In the absence of any better authority than Wall street rumor it is therefore unfair to arrive at conclusions of an unfavorable character which may not be justified by the facts, and so far at least as the President of the company is concerned there is reason for believing that he is actuated by an honest purpose in the management, while his ability as a railway manager is unquestioned. In reference to the early closing of the transfer books it is explained that they were only closed fifteen days earlier than last year and seven days more than in 1866, and that the object was not to shut off transfers of stock with a view to secure the re election of the present board, but to allow the Executive Committee to undertake an official examination for some special purpose over their own and connecting lines. We feel bound to give this explanation after our criticisms of yesterday, and to remark at the same time that neither the reports we then referred to nor others of a like character have been revived on the street to-day, the excitement upon the subject of Erie stock having quieted down. In other stocks there was not much movement and although prices improved about noon the advance was not sustained. Money continues in abundant supply at 4 per cent, on call on mixed collaterals, and first-class borrowers on government are in some instances accommodated at 3 and 3½. In exceptional cases, however, loans for small amounts are made on miscellaneous collaterals at 5. The market is, however, substantially in the same position as it was a month ago."

—A cable despatch, dated Liverpool, August 21, 11·15 A. M., says:—

"The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association furnish the following intelligence with regard to the Cotton market in their regular Friday morning circular: The market for the week has been unusually active, the total sales having aggregated 109,000 bales. The market has been generally with an upward tendency, and prices of American descriptions are fully ⅛d. ib, higher than at the close of last week. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	This week.	Last week.
Middling Uplands	10¼d.	10¼
Middling Orleans	10⅜d.	10¼d.

"Of the above sales 23 000 bales were taken by exporters, and 18 000 on speculation, leaving upwards of 68,000 for local consumption. The stock on hand has been steadily diminished by the large sales during the week. Including cargoes on shipboard not unloaded the stock in port is estimated at 510 000 bales of all sorts, of which 215 000 bales are American, against 240 000 last week. The market this morning opens firmer and more active, though prices are without quotable alteration.

"Circulars just issued give the total stock of cotton afloat from all ports bound to Liverpool at 732 000 bales, of which only 6000 bales are en route from United States ports."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Vicious Dogs—Burglars Caught—Captured—Pickpocket Arrested.

—A little child was bitten by a vicious dog yesterday morning in Ledger place, Second street, below Arch. John Collins, the owner of the canine, was arrested, and, after a hearing, was held by Recorder Given in $500 bail for keeping a vicious dog.

At fifteen minutes after 3 o'clock this morning James P. Burke, alias Sailor Burke, and Daniel Drain, while attempting to force open the windows of the cigar and clock store of Mr. Carlin, at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, were surprised by a policeman of the Seventeenth District and taken into custody. On them was found a piece of a file, which fitted the marks on the shutters. They are also suspected of having broken into the grocery store of Philip Cope, at Seventeenth and Webster streets, a short time previous, but from which they obtained nothing. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—In July last, the house of a gentleman residing in Worcester county, Md., was broken into by three men, who tied the man, and after locking him in his room, took his wife into the yard and perperated an infamous outrage on her person. The scoundrels fled the place and were not heard of until a short time since, Special Officer Cooper and Day Sergeant Magee arrested one of them, named William T. Jones. Yesterday, Sheriff Bishop, of Worcester county, arrived in the city and took the accused to that place for trial.

—Alderman Bonsall has bound over one John McGirr, residing at No. 1311 Milton street, to answer the charge of keeping a vicious dog. It is unnecessary to state that the prisoner denies the accusation, asserting that the animal is perfectly harmless.

—Henry Smith was before Alderman Toland last evening charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $15 from a person sleeping in a beer saloon at New Market and Noble streets. He was committed in default of $1500 bail.

Local Scrapings.—The Methodist church at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets will again be vocal with the songs of praise to-morrow.

—The more agile and pretty of the "Fawns" at the Chesnut Street Theatre will sport in the billows at Cape May to-morrow. As many of our "bulls," "bears," and "lions" are also at the Capes—let the "Fawns" have a care.

—Mr. Pilpepper says he thought marriage was merely multiplying one by one, and carrying about two; but he finds he has to carry about a dozen, including his wife's relations, away out to the fifth cousin.

—A partition is being placed in one of the petit jury rooms of the new Court House, the object being to make three jury rooms instead of the two provided for in the original plan of the building.

—The Old Girard Bank, on Third street, is getting its face washed. In addition to the removal of its ancient dirt, said face is also to be made youthful in appearance by being "painted."

—Purchasers of grain generally prefer to get that which is fresh and new, but somehow almost everybody takes to "Old Rye."

—Philadelphia has a belle at Saratoga, Newport, and Cape May. Such flowers are raised here in profusion—natural to the soil.

—Brown wants to know if the improvements on Chesnut street are to extend to the dwellers and storekeepers therein. Can't say.

—Under the tower of the new Masonic temple will be laid a mass of stone thirty feet below the level of the sidewalk.

—The "Invincibles" boast that they will turn out about 2000 strong on the occasion of their next parade.

—Clerks in stores and military people are alike, inasmuch as they are all given to counter movements.

—The United States District Court has another sitting commencing on the third Monday in September.

—Another body was found floating in the Delaware yesterday. It was black—a negro.

—The city got a thorough washing last evening. The gutters were river courses.

—How to make a little money go a great ways—travel in the low-price trains.

—The buck to have turned upon you without offense—greenback.

—The best of farmers are a little rakish about having time.

—The "Athletics" play the "Olympics" this afternoon.

—Company B of the "Invincibles" drill this evening.

—A bug about which there is no hum—bedbug.

Cruelty to Animals.—Jason Cummings, a lad of sixteen, was arrested by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving a horse with a very sore shoulder, attached to a heavily laden lime cart, from the lime yard of Mr. Lukens, at Ninth and Nectarine streets. Michael Milcrone, the foreman, was also arrested, for having ordered the boy to work the horse. Held in $500 each by Alderman Massey.

Drowning Cases.—Last night the body of a negro boy was found in the Delaware, above Market street.

Another body, that of a white man, was fished out of the same stream at Dock street.

At Spruce street wharf the body of a woman was taken from the Delaware. Coroner Daniels was notified to hold inquests.

Case Before the Recorder.—A man named Charles Duerr has been held in $600 bail by Recorder Given, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon one Gabriel Keith. The latter, it appears, had boarded at the house of the accused, and on leaving allowed his trunk to remain. When he came after it, he was assaulted.

Tumbled Down.—An unoccupied brick structure situated at Front and Melvale streets, and owned by Charles Dougherty, tumbled down a little after nine o'clock last night. The loss sustained is about $1000.

Safe Key Lost.—Lost, last night or this morning, a safe key, in the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at *The Evening Telegraph* office.

Mad Dog Shot.—Day Sergeant McCullin yesterday morning shot a mad dog at Jumper and Bedford streets.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS'

FINE MARIANARITA BRAND

Just in store, a splendid variety of these FINE CIGARS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY THE THOUSAND OR RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of, and Dealers in Fine Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Brandies, Cordials, etc. etc.,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 20 3p

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Rosecrans and His Mission to Mexico—Operations at the Land Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Though it has not yet officially transpired as to what are the special objects of General Rosecrans' mission to Mexico, still the assertions are that he will, in the name of the United States, lend such aid to the authorities of that Republic as will be sufficient to place it upon a firm basis. The report further is, that he will be empowered to give naval assistance, if necessary, to carry out the plans of the governmental authorities. As it is at present, Mexico is disorganized most completely by internal factions, which are almost without number. To destroy these, and to harmonize the people, are to be, if we can trust current report, the chief objects of General Rosecrans' mission.

The Land Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Delaware 263 pieces of Agricultural College Scrip, issued under the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and its supplements. The said scrip embraces 90,000 acres, being the full quota to which that State is entitled under the law.

The General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at Denver, Colorado, two contracts submitted for approval; one for surveyors in the vicinity of the head waters of Bear and Boulder creeks, and in the vicinity of Central and Idaho cities, including valuable mineral and timber lands, and the other for surveys in the San Louis valley, including a large number of American settlers on Sawatch creek and the Mexican town of Conejos and the Mexican settlement near the same. These contracts have been approved by the Commission, the former involving a surveying liability of $1100, and the latter, $2700.

From Worcester, Mass.—A Great Republican Ratification.

Worcester, Aug. 22.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last night. Addresses were made by Senator Henry Wilson, W. W. Rice, and P. Emory Aldrich. The Republican campaign was fairly inaugurated, and a Grant and Colfax club formed, H. P. Aldrich, President.

PEDESTRIANISM.

John L. Taylor commenced to walk 100 miles in twenty four hours at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Agricultural grounds, Fitchburg.

The Chinese.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 22.—Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese associates are indulging in an excursion to Boston Bay to-day. They left in the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch this forenoon, and, after visiting the various forts, will return to the city at about 4 o'clock. To-morrow evening they will attend a big organ concert at Music Hall.

From Rochester.

Rochester, Aug. 22.—The barrel-heading works of C. G. Curtis, on Wayne street, were burned last night. Loss about $5000; property was insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 22.—Cotton firm at 34. Flour dull and ½@20c lower; 6 00 bbls sold. State, $8 90@9 85; Ohio $9 60@12 10; Western, $8 90@9 90; Southern, $8 75@14 75; California, $11@12 00. Wheat dull. Corn dull, and 1@2 cts. lower; 35,000 bushels sold at $1 14@1 21½. Oats heavy; 25,000 bushels sold; new in store, 77c.; old, 79@82. Pork dull, $28 50. Lard heavy. Whisky quiet at $1 70.

Baltimore, Aug. 22—Cotton dull and nominal at 29½@30c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firm; white, $1 25@1 26. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124⅞	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	99
N. Y. and E. R.	49⅛	Toledo & Wabash	51¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	90	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83	Adams Express	49¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	26
Chi. and N. W. com	89⅝	U. S. Express Co.	43¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89⅞	Tennessee's new	61½
Chi. and R. I. R.	88⅝	Gold	144½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	106	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2250 Pa 5s, '70	99	200 sh Fulton Coal	5½
$ 000 City 6s, New Is	105	100 sh Cata Pf	33½
20 sh Reading	45	100 do	34⅝
2 0 do	44¾	200 do	34¾
100 do	44¾	18 sh Leh V R	54⅝
200 do	44⅞	57 do	54⅝
100 do	44¾	100 sh Leh Nav	28⅜
30 do	45	200 sh Sch Nav Pf	19

Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 395, being an increase of 65 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 143 were adults; 265 were minors; males, 178; females, 230; boys, 109; girls, 156. Of the number, 338 were born in the United States, 60 were foreign, 10 were unknown, 26 were people of color, and 13 were from the country.

Congestion of the brain is credited with 10, cholera-infantum 76, consumption of the lungs 40, convulsions 19, diarrhœa 11, dysentery 9, inflammation of the brain 11, marasmus 27.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—First, 22; Second, 21; Third, 9; Fourth, 16; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 9; Seventh, 27; Eighth, 5; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 12; Eleventh, 8; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 13; Fifteenth, 30; Sixteenth, 14; Seventeenth, 14; Eighteenth, 19; Nineteenth, 21; Twentieth, 29; Twenty-first, 4; Twenty-second, 8; Twenty-third, 14; Twenty-fourth, 13; Twenty-fifth, 9; Twenty-sixth, 17; Twenty-seventh, 17; Twenty-eighth, 3.

GROCERIES, ETC.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 15 thstu3m

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Baltimore Schentzenfest—Progress of the Cattle Disease—Express Robbery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Commencement of a Schentzen Festival.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.—A Schentzen festival commences here on Monday next, and arrangements have been perfected to make it the most entertaining ever held in Baltimore. A beautiful triumphal arch has been erected at Baltimore and Gay streets. A grand procession on Monday morning will inaugurate the festival. Members of Schentzen clubs from Baltimore, Washington, New York, Frederick, Philadelphia, and the Burgher Schentzen will be in line under direction of E. A. Teen and John Pittroff, chief marshals. Balloon ascensions, rope-walking, prize-shooting, theatrical and dramatic exhibitions, and other amusements will occur daily.

On Monday afternoon a grand concert will be given by the singing associations of Baltimore. On Tuesday the King will be crowned and a banquet given. The prizes are $2000 for shooting, open to all; $900 for a ten-pin rolling prize; with cross-bow shooting for boys. The festival will continue till Friday evening.

FROM BUFFALO.

The Cattle Disease—Measures to Prevent its Spread.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—General M. R. Patrick, J. Stanton Gould, Lewis F. Allen, State Commissioners to inquire into the cattle disease, met at the Mansion House in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, and were engaged in consulting with the municipal, health, and railroad authorities. The Commissioners, with the above-named authorities, will visit the various yards this afternoon. A commission will be appointed in the different sections of the State to look after the cattle arriving from abroad. Several days will be devoted to a most thorough examination of the cause of the disease.

FROM CANADA.

The Express Robbers.

Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Express robbers were again before the Police Magistrates this afternoon. Several witnesses were examined. Morton has been identified by another person, who saw him jump from the car. The charges against the four women arrested have been abandoned by the prosecution, and the female prisoners were discharged.

The investigation was then adjourned for further testimony.

The Treasury Department.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Fractional currency printed for the week, $469,500; do. shipped to Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; do. do. New York, $200,000; do. National Banks, $295,627; United States notes shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York, $1,009,000; National Bank notes issued for the week, $833,000; do. total to date, $389,382,006. To be deducted mutilated bills returned, $8,720,919; notes of insolvent banks redeemed, $743,217. Actual circulation at this date, $299,917,870. Securities held for circulating notes, $341,824,300; do. deposits of public moneys, $38,052,350. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $537,000.

Arrest of the New York Councils.

New York, Aug. 22.—The Board of Councilmen, fifteen in number, while in session to-day, were arrested by the Sheriff. The Board adjourned and accompanied the officer to the Supreme Court Chamber, the court having adjourned.

The Cattle Plague at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 22.—The cattle plague has broken out here. Seventeen cows belonging to one dairy were stricken, dying rapidly. The plague is supposed to have been brought by Texas cattle.

Suit for Railroad Damages.

Cincinnati, Aug. 22.—Charles B. Lewis, local editor of a Michigan paper, crippled for life, and greatly disfigured by the Magnolia disaster last spring, has brought suit against the owners of the road for $30,000 damages.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated General James R. McCormick for Congress.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106
N. Y. and Erie R.	47¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	69¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	89⅝	Adams Express	49
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83	Wells Fargo	25½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¼	U. S. Express Co.	43
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	89¾	Tennessees, new	63
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	89⅝	Gold	144¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	98	Market irregular.	
Toledo & Wabash	52¼		

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, a man named Charles W. Seymour had a hearing upon the charge of pocket-picking.

Mr. William Hutchinson testified that as he was running to catch a car on Fourth street, below Arch, about half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, the accused and two others ran with him and jumped upon the platform of the car at the same time. One of them elbowed him against the back of the car and tried to secure his pocket-book. The witness saw him, and raised an alarm, when they all three leaped from the car and ran into the Merchants' Hotel.

L. H. Adler, M. D., testified that he was upon an Arch street car, when the driver said to him "there go three pickpockets." The doctor followed them, and witnessed the attempt to pick the pocket of Mr. Hutchinson. He identified the accused.

Officer Joseph Shilling, of the Ninth District, testified that he made the arrest. Held in $1000 bail to appear.

Martin Cranston had a hearing up